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**MP SVEND
ROBINSON
TELLS HIS
STORY**

.....

Gay And Proud

A STATUS REPORT:
*25 years after
the legalization of
homosexuality*



ESCAPE

for men

Calvin Klein
toilette

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
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CONTENTS

2 EDITORIAL

4 LETTERS

6 OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES

9 COLUMN: DUANE FRANCIS

12 CANADA

A Quebec woman's court victory against child-support payments from her ex-lover, the case of Paul Bernardo takes another strange turn: the Prime Minister's nephew, Raymond Chanen, says the family connection is a plus in his job as an investigator in Washington. Nova Scotia Premier John Savage faces new challenges inside his own party.

22 WORLD

Nelson Mandela puts his stamp on the new South African government by naming deputy presidents and senior cabinet ministers. Race writers face the daunting task of tracking power after this week's inauguration; the world economy swings its head as a slaughter takes place in Rwanda.

30 BUSINESS

32 THE BOTTOM LINE:

Benign Michael Blair fights on against empty shells

34 THE NATION'S BUSINESS:

PETER C. NEWMAN
Serving Lucien Bouchard in operative roles

36 COVER

44 SPORTS

50 PEOPLE

60 FILMS

A bonding story of interracial friendship in 1950s Poland, Rikita Williams plays American Jews through the ages, a dead rock star comes back to life looking for romance

61 BOOKS

A biography of E. M. Forster portrays a brilliant man outshined by his mother for much of his life

64 POTTERRINGHAM

TECHNICAL: Underworld's name and design of album cover in London. P. 72: Ben Wright. Cover: Michael Ondaatje. P. 72: Ben Wright. Cover: Michael Ondaatje. P. 72: Ben Wright. Cover: Michael Ondaatje.



Gay and proud

36 Sverre Robinson, the aggressive New Democratic Party MP from Burnaby, B.C., is openly gay. Now, 25 years after Pierre Trudeau's Liberal government decriminalized homosexual acts, Robinson has emerged as the spokesperson for an increasingly organized and politicized sexual minority demanding the same social and civil rights that are given to heterosexuals.

Going public

46 The golf landscape is changing course: developers are targeting the game's burgeoning middle class, building top-quality courses for public play. As well, the recession has forced many new private courses to open their gates to daily-fee play. The result is a wealth of choices for public-course players.



Replacing the GST

30 Toronto children's clothes Maxine Klag and Diane Jermy are typical of retailers who, like so many of their customers, despise the three-year-old Goods and Services Tax. But a candidate of 15 men that is trying to devise alternative taxes is finding that easier said than done.

LETTERS

A way of life

Peter C. Newman's column on Newfoundland ("To lift a people—dash their dream," April 29) was the most sensitive and sensible article I've seen from the resident press for some time. Rather than "blame" as far as our present woes, he has shown there is a resilience and spirit amongst us which will enable us to survive. We want to live in Newfoundland and contribute as true partners in Confederation. We invite all Canadians to work with us to achieve that goal.

Douglas Mowat QC
Marathon-Croft, NL

Last summer, I left my Ontario home with my wife and two children for Calgary. The separation from family and friends was heartrending, but I had to move forward to progress in life. For the Newfoundland people, their way of life is gone—if they want a better life, they must make the hard decisions to go where the work is. It is naive to think a financially troubled Canada will bankrupt a province of stubborn procrastinators.

Christopher Pinnat
Calgary

Toil and trouble

As an example of biased writing, your article on the London School for servers, Education, April 29, I barely recognize the place. One example: authors are "indicted" for their treatment of women. I wouldn't support a teacher where authors are indicted for anything short of perhaps, murder. Lighten up, folks. It looks as if a few dozen adult problems have got you scared.

Katherine Gower,
Toronto

The London School "with traditions at the very core of its identity" is undisciplined, not education, and no amount of feminist infighting can mask the fact. Student Alexandra O'Donnell spoke with wisdom far beyond her years when she said "That's what makes me sick about this school. In every discussion, someone is accused of being sexist." Talk about gender roles!

J. A. Howard,
Philosophy of Education Research Centre,
Bristol University,
Cambridge, Mass.



Newfoundland shore, making the hard decision to go where the jobs are

By their choice of words, Ann Tetrovich, Toronto's Bishop Strachan headmistress, and Barbara Ambrose, principal of Trafalgar School for Girls in Montreal, demonstrate how very different London School is from those schools that refer to young women as "girls" and women inmates as "housewives" are certainly not offering liberating education. Girls are as good as locked in education, one which I wish was available to young women throughout the country.

Riv. Pierre J. Thibault
St. Thomas-Wilby United Church
Scarleton, Sask

National anathema

Wal-Mart's go-go attitude does seem phenomenal today by our standards ("Bartling's Bertaville," The Bottom Line, May 2). Did I miss other disappointed to read that Calgary employees refused to sing Canada's national anthem at their coming rally. As odd as it may seem, it is perhaps not such a bad idea. There is nothing wrong with expressing one's pride in being Canadian. If we don't stand up for what we believe in, we won't have it for much longer.

Duncan Edgar,
London, Ont.

Paramount concern

I was shocked to read remarks attributed to me in your April 25 issue ("The Paramount concern," Canada). At no time did I state that ministers John Manley, Michel Duguay and Paul Martin met to discuss the Paramount/Globe issue. And in the House of

Commons (Industry Minister) Mackay sat idly categorically that he had never discussed the Goss matter with (Finance) Minister Martin until he saw the article, and further, that I was misquoted.

Bob Nithkow,
Press secretary to John Manley, MP
Ottawa

A thousand words?

The [Pulitzer prize winning] photo of the American serviceman by Paul Watson ("The price of war," Media, April 29) is a travesty. It is extremely disturbing to see the dead body of a fellow human being dragged by ropes like a slaughtered animal, but it is more disturbing that we are not only condoning such callous disregard for the dead, but actually reward it.

L. M. Frouin,
Montreal

Out of bounds

Courtesy to your report, "Vancouver joins 1984," Canada Notes, May 1 is a group of ministers, including but not limited to myself and my sister Evelyn Grifflis-Henderson, will be the owners of Vancouver's new NBA franchise: Northwest Sports Enterprises Ltd., in no way involved in the purchase.

Arthur R. Grifflis,
President and CEO, Vancouver Basketball Management Inc.,
Vancouver

Michael's address should have been given as 1001 1st Street and clients should have been advised that Michael's address is 1001 1st Street in the City of Vancouver, not 777 Bay St., Toronto. Tel: 322-9117. Fax: 322-9118.



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LETTERS

'I must have a gun'

As long as they can invade my home and terrorize my family and me, I must be allowed to have a gun easily to defend myself ("Murder next door," Cover, April 19). You had nobody had a gun at the Jonestown cult, where Georgetown was murdered!

M. L. Wysocki,
Cohasset, Ore.

It has occurred to me that if violent criminals were to register, they would find a valuable ally in the anti-gun lobby. Why bother to handle from a total ban on guns that armed criminals surely they would take great care not to knowing all too well were gun-free.

Tom Williams,
Sudbury, Ont.

According to your cover story, Thunder Bay has the worst murder rate in Canada. The rate was calculated per 100,000 population, and 1993 was a very bad year for Thunder Bay, population 125,000, with seven murders. There were only three murders the year before and just one in 1990. Thunder Bay is a beautiful city with much to offer and it is unfortunate that it has been tarnished this way. *Jackie Woodoff, Thunder Bay, Ont.*

No compromise

I am tired of hearing the pines about leniency in the justice system from people who have never in contact with the Young Offenders Act. They feel unaccountable and a courtesy is not a deterrent. I applaud the proposed changes ("Under the gun," Canada April 11), but I want society to know why they need to be made. To teach responsibility, so society needs to enforce real consequences. The youth of today don't need more loopholes to jump through, they need guidance and responsibility.

Roberta Pickett,
Dundas, Ont.

Even better

James Tiao says that the population of the world is 4.5 billion and that subtracting North America, Japan and Europe leaves 3.0 billion potential customers for his sewing machines ("The song of sewing machines," *Business*, April 22). The situation is better than that. The population of the world is 5.5 billion.

Karel J. Koels,
Edmonton

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Gord Ash, Assistant General Manager of the Toronto Blue Jays baseball club, has the responsibility of ensuring they have the best team possible.

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OPENING NOTES



Debut: Jeanne Tripplehorn in black leather

An event in black leather

This year, the Big Apple's Whitting Hall is trading its status for black leather. Rather than looking a black to event to raise funds, the out-of-control company is sponsoring up with Harley Davidson to stage "Punka of Steel," a party extolling to young of his pre-adolescence—the so-called Wild Youth. The bash will be held on May 26 at an empty hangar at the WTA racing airport, and is designed to attract the "high-energy, young-adult" crowd who would want to spread upwards of \$10,000 for a motorcycle, says 30th general manager Jeffrey Blum. "We're trying to give them a place to be, a place to be in," he says. "The older set is welcome, too. A lot of people in their 40s and 50s have an idea they want to live the better lifestyle." Says 30th spokeswoman Garry Klassen: "We're giving them the chance to live that dream." The ticket hopes to raise \$75,000 from the evening and is holding a raffle for a motorcycle. Other attractions rock music by local band Liquid Blue, a (consequently) before and after, and, of course, discounts made-for-TV late last October. And perhaps a sequence from *Big Lez*?

WORD FOR WORD Time among the lions

Love him or hate him, *Star Trek: Voyager* is a draw attraction. And its two-day tour last week to Vancouver and Calgary proved to be no exception. Highlights:

"I want to provide them with a glimpse of the separation movement in Quebec. I want them to know we're not easy people."
—Buckland, explaining his mission for the entire tour.

"Well, you know, you make your point. It's not possible to strike a balance if it's not possible. We have so different points of view."
—Buckland to Vancouver radio host Rob

How, who combined that Quebec's constitutional demands with British Columbia.

"Just let us make our decision. You can rely on me. I'll be your man."

—Buckland's response to Mike, a ruler to a Calgary news show who asked what he could do to make sure Quebec's interests are heard.

"I don't know what your criteria is for the last group. Maybe it's different than what you've given me to say more. I have difficulty thinking you."

—Buckland's final words, an awkward farewell, after Buckland's speech to the Calgary Chapter of Commerce.



Buckland faces a Calgary media scrum. "I want them to know we're not easy."

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *The End of the Road*, Fredrick Forsyth (D)
2. *The Shipping News*, E. Annie Proulx (D)
3. *Like Mike*, David Copperfield (D)
4. *The Bridges of Madison County*, Robert Waller (D)
5. *The Color of Magic*, Anne Dillard (D)
6. *Remember Me*, Mary Higgins Clark (D)
7. *401 Is for Killer*, Eric Galt (D)
8. *The Triangle*, Eric Galt (D)
9. *The Stone Diaries*, Carol Shields (D)
10. *The Day after Tomorrow*, Alan Fooks (D)

(D) Publisher's Weekly

NONFICTION

1. *In the Kitchen with Paula*, Paula Deen (D)
2. *The Presidents of the Morning*, James Boudie (D)
3. *Hot Things First*, Stephen Covey (D)
4. *Endangered by the Light*, Eric Galt (D)
5. *Special Times*, Anne Dillard (D)
6. *The Conscience of the Church*, David Galt (D)
7. *Claymore*, Anne Dillard (D)
8. *Women Who Run with the Wolves*, Clarissa Pinkola Estés (D)
9. *Angels Run*, Thomas M. Malt, David Galt (D)
10. *Old Songs in a New Coat*, Robert Waller (D)

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Penny-pinching revisited

Recycling an old financial adage, Joe Kilborn claims that dimes, quarters, loaves—every penny—used are "pre-tax" dollars saved." Kilborn, 42, is the editor, publisher and sole employee of *The Penny Pincher*, an Oshawa, Ont.-based monthly newsletter that he founded in November, 1992. Each recent issue is filled with money-saving tips. Now offering ad space to 600 subscribers nationwide, who pay \$50 a year, Kilborn says Canadian consumers are far more interested in saving to buying and spending for savings. "Canadians would rather pay more than ask to pay less," he says. Five sample hints:

one who has the authority to haggle.

2. Never go grocery shopping on an empty stomach or with your children.

3. Buy stamps from a Canada Post franchise outlet rather than a variety store or a full-service post office—the franchisees are allowed to give volume discounts.

4. Pay off your credit card but not interest. "Keep it current, stupid!" the newsletter admonishes.

5. Save discount coupons for products you do not want as a gift mail them to a coupon exchange.

There are more than a dozen such exchanges in Canada, which, for a handling fee of about four per cent, will trade them for discount coupons of equal value for other products.



This scalpel for hire

In the home of drive-by shootings, the sight of a white van with the logo "JACK KILBURN" is hardly surprising. But for Vidal Herrera, it pays to advertise. After 16 years as an auto body technician and investigator with the Los Angeles County coroner's office, Herrera's career was cut short in 1984 when he injured his back trying to lift a body. Unable to find steady employment, he started his business, Autobody/Town Services, in 1988. "I never dreamed I would go back into the body business," says Herrera. "But I had no choice." It turned out to be a harder strike than he had imagined. Autobody/Town now has four full-time mechanics and performs between 300 and 600 autobody repairs a year. Herrera says that 50-50 private companies, mostly for roadside service, most opt-out or outsource, not prefer him, account for 30 per cent of his business. He also performs insurance procedures for the local medical school. "That



Herrera and van: back in the body business?

could be anywhere from 300 to 500 additional bodies, where I'll go out and remove brains or horns or kidneys, pancreases, livers, arms, whatever is needed." Business is up 10 per cent since last year, when he started his auto body company, and Herrera now plans to franchise nationally. "It's a very exciting business that nobody really thinks about," he says. "But you know, everybody's going to die."

PASSAGES

DIED: Former world champion auto racer Ayrton Senna, 34, after suffering massive head injuries in a horrific crash during the San Marino Grand Prix. The Brazilian driver, who scored 620 million last year, was leading in the seventh lap when his Williams-Benson car veered off the track and smashed head-on into a concrete wall at 300 km/h. He was found by his wife, a Brazilian housewife, where he died several hours later. Senna was a national hero in Brazil on the level of former soccer great Pelé, and his death sent the country into mourning. In a decade of Formula One racing, he won 41 Grand Prix titles, second only to Frenchman Alain Prost's 51, and captured the world's world championship in 1988, 1990 and 1991.



ACQUITTED: Dr. Jack Kevorkian, 65, of helping a 39-year-old man suffering from Lou Gehrig's disease to commit suicide, by a Detroit jury. It was the first prosecution under a two-year-old Michigan law designed to stop Kevorkian, who acknowledges helping 20 other terminally ill patients to commit suicide. Jurors said they voted to acquit Kevorkian because he acted to relieve the patient's suffering, rather than to help him commit suicide.

DEAD: Best-selling children's author and illustrator Richard Scarry, 74, of a heart attack in Los Angeles. Scarry, who has written more than 100 million copies worldwide, and, in 1983, wrote the last of the top 50 best-selling children's books of all time.

WON: By country music singer Garth Brooks' 32, 10th anniversary of the first record, for the fourth straight year, as the *Nashville Country Music Awards* ceremony, in Los Angeles. The ceremony's 4,400 members also voted Brooks' video *He Should Be Free* as best of the year.

ERISHED: Japan's Justice Minister Shigetsugu Nagano, 71, after causing a diplomatic storm in Asia by denying his country's military agreements. Nagano apologized for claiming, among other things, that Japan had not succeeded in its efforts of Chinese civilians in the well-documented Rape of Nanjing in 1937.

RECOVERED: Edward's best friend, painting, the *Straw Hat* by Edward Munch, in an Oslo hotel nearly three months after it had been lost in a city museum. Police arrested three people and the painting was not damaged.

POP MOVIES

Top movies in Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days that ended on May 5. (In brackets: number of screens/theatres showing.)

1. <i>Four Weddings and a Funeral</i> (25/4)	\$95,500	6. <i>P.G.M.</i> (19/1)	\$25,500
2. <i>The Untouchables</i> (25/7)	\$54,000	7. <i>Bill & Ted's Excellent Adventure</i> (19/6)	\$20,000
3. <i>With Honors</i> (25/2)	\$47,500	8. <i>Naked Gun 2½½: The Final Laugh</i> (24/1)	\$14,000
4. <i>Red Heat</i> (18/2)	\$32,500	9. <i>The Power 101</i> (17/1)	\$13,400
5. <i>Schindler's List</i> (17/2)	\$24,000	10. <i>The Power 101</i> (17/1)	\$11,200

COURTESY ENTERTAINMENT WEEKLY



There are 30 different products from Amway in this photo. (The other 5000 or so wouldn't fit.)

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COLUMN



The severe storm that lies ahead

BY DIANE FRANCIS

Now that Canada soon faces a fall-blown increase from over \$600 billion, a stark picture emerges in the news. Based on a series of important books published in 1995 and 1996 by the Toronto-based C. D. Howe Institute. Of particular note are the essay collections *Tempest Writ*, which deals with the fiscal issues involved in secession, and *Chasing the Beast*, which looks at the troublesome issue of how to divide the country's record \$311 billion in federal government net debt and civil service pension liabilities.

We now know that the Parti Québécois has no intention of holding a separate referendum on sovereignty as it did in 1990. This time, it has said that if it wins the next provincial election, which must be held by this fall, it will consider that victory alone a mandate to leave Canada. A day or two after that Protonic triumph, says the party in its policy platform, Quebec's National Assembly will declare that the province's intention to leave will empower the provincial government to negotiate terms of exit and will authorize a committee to draw up a constitution for the Republic of Quebec. Then, a referendum will be held some months later in order to let Quebecers approve a new Quebec constitution.

Most Canadians are not aware of the seriousness of leaving events in the wake of three failed attempts to bring Quebec as a full sovereign to Canada's attention. Unfortunately, the timing could not be worse, as in transitional leaders begin to fret about Canada's monetary debt.

In case of *Chasing the Beast's* authors, Quebec lawyers Daniel Desjardins and Claude Gauthier argue that an independent Quebec would not have to assume any debt. Moreover, it would automatically acquire all federal assets on its territory, possibly without compensation, say the two authors. However, they conclude that political and economic realities would force Quebec to assume a "reasonable share" of the debt.

So what's reasonable? That is what another

provisional essay deals with. It looks at four widely varied, but equally wild, ways to calculate debt division. Writers by University of Alberta economics professor Paul Boix and two law students, Barbara Johnston and Karen Peysley-Libbe, the piece put forward four possible "reasonable" ways: "historical benefit analysis," "gross domestic product share per capita share," and a slightly altered version of what Quebec's former Belanger-Compton Commission on Quebec's political and constitutional issues recommended in 1981. Under the Belanger-Compton approach, based on considering assets with debts, Ontario would be on the hook for 45 per cent of the federal debt, Quebec for only 30 per cent, Western Canada for 30 per cent and Atlantic Canada for nine per cent. Under the "historical benefit analysis," Quebec would be stuck with 32 per cent of the debt because of the enormous extra benefits it has obtained as equalization payments and other park-benefit goodies. Ontario would assume only 11 per cent, Western Canada, 30 per cent, and Atlantic Canada a whopping 37 per cent.

Under per-capita division, which divides debt by population percentage, Quebec would assume only 38 per cent of the debt. The

fourth approach, the gross domestic product share approach, would divide debts based on the wealth of the region. Under that concept, Quebec would owe 35 per cent. So the range of possibilities is that Quebec should assume from 32 per cent of the debt, or \$184 billion, based on benefits over the decades, to only 35 per cent, or \$80 billion, based on population. The difference, a \$70 billion, nearly twice the current federal deficit.

All of the essays point out, debt division is going to be the fiercest potential political issue if there is a secession. Surely as theory will be demanding whether or not Quebec could be forced, legally, to assume any debt at all. But Quebecers' leader Lucien Bouchard, in a recent interview with *The Montreal Post*, said Quebec does not regard any federal debt burden as legally required, but is willing to pay some "fair" part of the debt, whatever that means. Obviously, this is a cunning bargaining ploy designed to make English Canada feel somehow grateful if the separatists assume some debt obligations. That is totally of course—with any divorce, both parties must assume both their share of debts as well as assets.

There is also the question of the legality of secession under international law. In his essay, McGill University economics professor John McCallum says that, under Canada's Constitution, Quebec would need a vote from those in the people to know and then have to get permission to secede from both the federal parliament and at least seven provincial legislatures representing half the population. "A UN unilateral declaration of independence is almost always treated by the original state. Military action is not prohibited by international law and the international government is subject to all the provisions prescribed by the domestic legal system," he added.

But Quebec lawyer Daniel Turp, a specialist in international law, says the Quebecers have a "right to self-determination" under Canadian constitutional law. Besides, he adds, the only way to get out of the current situation in 1990 was to agree to abide by the results of that year's referendum. "The Canadian governments and Parliament accepted and thus recognized Quebec's right to decide its own political status," Turp writes in his essay, "Quebec's Democratic Mandate."

Turp also dismisses the opinion of the majority party Quebecers' Anglos that if Canada is divided, then so is Quebec by its Anglophone minority and its Francophone majority. "The French-speaking minorities in the rest of Canada, the English-speaking minority of Quebec does not qualify as a people," he writes. "Consequently, it does not have the right to self-determination whereby it could decide to secede from an independent Quebec. The English-speaking minority of Quebec has not assumed the characteristics of peoplehood in the same way as the Quebecers or the native nations."

All of which means problems lie up as we get into negotiations because, as these two often unknown reversals, the issues are often too and potentially controversial.

CONCORDE

Japan's top sumo wrestlers weigh more than 300 pounds, with waists measuring up to 70 inches. In fact, some contend they are responsible for that nation's shortage of space. But with 9,215,430 square kilometres of land, there's no shortage of space here in



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SAVORING VICTORY

A divorced mother wins access to child-support payments with no tax

The writer arrives fully armed, a just of stress in her hand, a knowing pat of freshly formed curls on the crown. Susan Thibodeau is a little startled by the personal attention, unusual for a best-friend McDonald's, even as the St. Lawrence River mill town of Trois-Rivières, Que., an a sleepy seaside morning, but her front-row divorcee into a wife gets when the water levels across the table to all the, along with the steaming out, too, whoosered picnic. "I just wanted to thank you," the young man murmurs as he refills her cup. "My mother's in the same position as you and all the other women you've been fighting for." Strangely, he adds, "I'm proud to be able to serve you."

May other Canadiana probe by left much the same about the Maritimes Thibodeau lost week. For only days earlier the 43-year-old Trois-Rivières social worker, a divorced mother, all at once, was a lamp and grating light but the with the last one. In a longish decision, the Federal Court of Appeal left it her refusal to pay taxes on the \$1,150 a month she receives in child-support payments from her ex-husband. The court ruled that current tax laws discriminate against single parents, contravening the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This finding further set ground, raising the prospect of chaos in the courts confusion to the government and uncertainty in the minds of all divorced and separated couples with children. Not least, it set a

precedent for some 350,000 Canadians, nearly all of them women, who in recent years have paid roughly \$22 million in taxes on about \$1.65 billion they receive annually in child maintenance payments from their former spouses.

At issue is a provision of the Income Tax Act that dates back to 1949. Under the terms of the tax law, noncustodial parents who pay child support, almost always fathers, are allowed to deduct the cost of the support from their taxable income. At the same time, custodial parents, almost always mothers, are forced to declare the payments as income and pay whatever tax is required (originally reserved as an as creditor to encourage fathers to provide maintenance support for their children; the system has not always worked that way in practice). Dozens of studies have demonstrated that only women in the lowest income brackets ever realize any benefit, and even that is minimal. One recent Ontario survey found that, despite the tax break, close to 75 per cent of parents required to pay support were in deficit. "Everything we have seen in recent years suggests that it was just those custodial parents and their children that were hit," says Marcelle Bennett, a federal justice department official currently serving as an independent consultant investigating reform of existing family law.

In the eyes, at least, the system is also blatantly unfair. That is certainly the view that prompted Thibodeau to refuse to pay the tax

on the support payments that her ex-husband provided after the couple's divorce in 1996. "I was making \$23,000 a year at the time," she recalled as she signed her return. "My husband had a dental surgery, was earning around \$50,000. I just asked him to bring half the just that I should be the one forced to pay the taxes on the money that was being used to provide our two kids with food, clothes, school, sports and all the other things that children need." Thibodeau's green eyes flashed with anger as she manifested the moment "the house envelope without the stamp" arrived from Revenue Canada in her home in a lively suburb of Trois-Rivières. "They were going to take me to court. I got so mad that I decided I was going to fight."

From that point, modelled Thibodeau, she discovered something within her that had been "burned" during a "difficult" seven-year marriage. "I found I had the spirit of a warrior," she added. "It really amazed me because I wasn't doing it all the years I was married. I was the perfect wife and mother-in-law, submissive, very compliant." In hindsight, she believes, critics her author for much of the change in her perspective. "She too, had been divorced and she knew exactly what I was going through because she had been there before me."

Whatever the underlying cause, Thibodeau

Thibodeau: "I got so mad that I decided I was going to fight!"

also was aided by her defence. She was the aid of a firm of Quebec City lawyers, Berger and Beaudry, who agreed to act as Thibodeau's behalf for no fee. "It was a very special case," said Michel Berger, one of the firm's partners. "There were important social questions to be resolved that resonated right across the country." Berger's firm petitioned Quebec's Superior Court for permission to proceed with a class action suit, then filed \$25,000 for costs from a federal justice department fund created to assist class actions. The firm also launched a letter-writing campaign that located page after page of single parents in situations similar to Thibodeau's who were prepared to take part in the suit.

In the meantime, Thibodeau appeared before her own support group in Trois-Rivières, an ambling collection of sympathetic women—and some men—who helped to stage full-on song-and-dance events. Likeminded organizations were contacted in other parts of the country. Ontario-based SCRC, Berger and Canada's Orders for Privacy, before, representing some 2,000 single parents, agreed to act as an intervenor in the Thibodeau case. "I have to admit that I've been overwhelmed by the support I've received," Thibodeau confessed, closing

that her life since the court challenge was "blessed in 1999 has been 'burned' again. She has been at her salary since by the Quebec tax authorities who, unlike those in other Canadian jurisdictions, often take disputed issues even while court action is under way."

For the past few years, Thibodeau and her lawyers were almost constantly in court. Technically, the current dispute revealed would only the back some she owed for the 1996 tax year, although the victory in turn struck for beyond. In 1992, the case finally reached the Federal Tax Court, which ruled against Thibodeau's claim that the tax laws are discriminatory. When that ruling was handed down, Thibodeau's lawyers appealed their proffered class action while they twiddled to the Federal Court of Appeal. Last week, two of the three members of the court, sitting in Quebec City, overturned the Tax Court ruling.

In overthrowing the original challenge, Appeal Court Justice Justice Hogue was denied Thibodeau's claim that the current tax laws amount to a form of sexual discrimination she argued that the existing legislation would have the most impact on custodial fathers, even if men constitute at present only a small

minority of cases. Hogue did, however, find the tax law discriminatory in that it treated single parents in a manner different than parents who were not divorced. "The result was to be expected," Hogue noted. "The law creates for the group a defined a hard which it does not impose on others."

Finally, while the case may eventually wind up involving Thibodeau and others in her situation, as Hogue noted in his judgment, Thibodeau's original support payments were increased by the judge in her divorce precisely because of the fact that she would be paying taxes on the money. "We may anticipate," he added, "that this finding will now apply to have the payments reduced, to take account of the fact that the taxpayer will receive them free of tax."

The ruling caught the federal government off guard, raising the prospect of massive tax losses and potential chaos in the family courts. Justice Minister Allan Rock confirmed that unless the government successfully appeals the decision to the Supreme Court of Canada, Ottawa will have to refund taxes collected on child support for the 1993 tax year. A figure that is estimated at about \$550 million. "That's right, the law is the law," said Rock.

One opinion that Ottawa was mounting last week is an appeal to the Supreme Court—not so much because the government wants to challenge the payment but because it needs time to figure out a response. "The most important things are what's best for the children," Finance Minister Paul Martin told reporters. "How do we get the most money into the hands of the children and, really, what is the fastest thing to do to bring a tax point of view?" Martin indicated that the government is contemplating making changes in family law based on the recommendations of a federal provincial committee that has been studying the whole issue of child support for the past three years and is expected to report this summer. "We are going to read this court decision, we are going to meet for the first time in the family court on the basis of these things, we will make our decision," he said.

In the meantime, officials at Revenue Canada could only advise single parents in line with the uncertainty provided by last week's court ruling. "We are not sure who led a long and also lively battle, there is only one solution. First lawyers, please to initiate the class action suit that, if successful, will extend the benefits she was far herself to others. "I took someone to open the door and I think we have that now," Thibodeau explains in one sits to the spring sun, once-melting a vacation. She plans to spend more time with her children, a son at 13 and a daughter, 10. "I want to devote myself totally to them for a while," she says. "I think I've earned the break." Thibodeau's of single parents who share her plight, and who will benefit from her initiative are likely to agree.

BARRY CAHILL in Trois-Rivières with MARCO CARROZZO in Ottawa



Berger: "What's best?"

Adding fuel to the fire

Critics say that legal moves by the Crown could jeopardize murder charges against Paul Bernardo

"I find not guilty, sir"

With a pronounced nod of his head and a steady clear stare, 22-year-old Paul Bernardo stood in a St. Catharines, Ont., courtroom last week and entered his plea nine times to start what is expected to be one of the most sensational trials in Canadian history. The newly affirmed inmate accused twice charges of kidnapping, unlawful confinement, assault of sexual assault, first degree murder, and of firing an shotgun to a human body in the deaths of Leslie Mahaly, 14, and Kristie French, 15. After Bernardo pleaded not guilty, the trial took an unexpected turn when Crown attorney Michael Fairburn attempted to introduce five new charges against him. "This does irreparable damage to my client," Bernardo's lawyer, Ron Murray, told Mr. Justice Patrick LeFarge. "It completely prejudices his ability to have a fair trial."

At the very least, the new charges caused some confusion and fuelled into one public speculation about the case. Fairburn told LeFarge that the charges involve three victims, and she sought permission to remove their names from the indictment, as well as the dates on which some of the alleged offences occurred. However, two arguments—the Toronto Star and the St. Catharines Standard—reported the name of one of Bernardo's alleged victims even though the new charges were not officially introduced in court. That prompted Murray to accuse the Crown of "poisoning" the charges for Bernardo—who has received his last original sentence after temporarily waver the same. Trial—to receive a fair trial, and of possibly even leading the victim's name to the jury.

At the same time, the Crown is also trying to avoid the disclosure of evidence that Murray says is crucial in the preparation of his case. While Crown lawyers refused to consent to their latest extraordinary moves, several prominent defence lawyers said the prosecution team appears confused. They also warn that the Crown has embroiled in a perilous course where, in the worst-case scenario, could allow the defence to launch an appeal alleging that prosecutors had abused the judicial process. "They're just not thinking," said Toronto defence lawyer Clayton Kirby. "The defence hasn't even had to take



Bernardo arguments centred on ex-wife Karla Homolka

the pack because the Crown is setting all the goals on themselves."

Mr. Justice LeFarge is scheduled to issue a ruling on the prosecution's disclosure move this week, and is expected to hear several more days of legal arguments from the Crown and the defence. Most observers anticipate that he will then adjourn the trial until October, when jury selection will begin. Dozens of witnesses will likely take the stand, but most legal observers believe the Crown's case will rest largely on the testimony of Bernardo's ex-wife, Karla Homolka, who was convicted of manslaughter last July as the result of Mahaly and French and is now facing concurrent 10-year prison terms in Kingston, Ont.

The 24-year-old Homolka was at the centre of all the legal arguments that consumed most of the second day of Bernardo's trial. Murray tried to persuade LeFarge that he should have access to all letters and notes central pertaining to plea before negotia-

tions that occurred between Homolka and Crown lawyers in early 1993. However, under the Criminal Code, neither Murray's arguments nor the Crown's response can be disclosed, because 688 of the code prohibits the publication of any information presented in the absence of the jury once a trial has begun.

Many legal experts also believe that Homolka is and largely in some of the Crown's perjury in success. A preliminary hearing into the murder charges was scheduled to begin in St. Catharines on April 3, but Ontario Attorney General Martin Flanagan abruptly cancelled the hearing several days before and allowed the Crown to take the case straight to trial. Most observers believe that Murray would have put Homolka through a grueling cross-examination during the preliminary to look for weak points in her evidence, and to test her status as the witness stand. "Scrapping the preliminary leaves Karla out of the courtroom," said John LeFarge, a prominent St. Catharines lawyer. "The Crown didn't want to give Murray a shot at her."

Other lawyers contend that the Crown has put enormous pressure on the defence by stating the trial several months earlier than anticipated. Most observers had predicted that the trial would begin first in January or February at the earliest. "Tactically, it catches everyone unprepared except the Crown," said Brian Gosselin, a leading Toronto defence attorney. "It seemed to be a rather old. Once we're ready, we're not going to permit any one say time to respond." In three in eleven at midnight in that? Of course there."

Some defence lawyers also believe the Crown is moving much more rapidly than it generally would because of intense public interest in the case. Kirby said the accused has had in several Crown blunders, including the dispute with Murray over disclosure of evidence and the month-long attempt to file new charges at the start of Bernardo's trial. "They got themselves behind the night ball and decided to get themselves out of the news by having the trial," said Kirby. "But each scenario of very has only led to another unusual step. That's a dangerous process for a prosecutor."

Dangerous—because it could lead to mistakes, mistakes and, worst of all, a mistrial.

FRANK WENDT in St. Catharines



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At in the family

Canada's ambassador to Washington admits the surname helps

If there has been one constant in relations between Canada and the United States over the years, it is a personal rapport north of the border that Washington too often takes Canada for granted. That Raymond Charbon, Canada's ambassador to the United States since January, says he has been impressed by the ready access he receives to Washington's corridors of power is no surprise that our point of view is taken into account.

Charbon, who turns 52 on May 20 and is a veteran of almost 38 years with the external affairs department—now the foreign affairs department—is quick to add that should anyone regret Canada would have the ear at Washington's powerful people. Still, he acknowledged as an interview at the Pennsylvania Avenue embassy with Maclean's Editor Robert Lewis and Washington Editor Carl Millam that his surname makes a difference. The man appointed to Washington by Jean Chretien, the uncle who has been close like a close cousin since boyhood, said that "extraordinary confidence" is a plus for Canada.

Ambassador Charbon, now in his seventh foreign posting, has personal connections that enhance his official contact in Washington. He is the central contact in managing a relationship, reinforced by the weekly radio news program, as treaty, that is led by the Prime Minister and supported by two language friends of the ambassador, Foreign Minister Andre Dussault and Roy MacLaren, the former foreign service officer who is minister for international trade. (Also co-chaired: Caroline Charbon, the lawyer daughter of Raymond and the perennial Roy Bosseman Charbon, a young adviser in the Prime Minister's Office.)

Raymond Charbon's Washington assignment, following the Liberal election victory last October, brought a remarkable change in his career path. Only three years ago, while he was serving at the U.S. consulate in Montreal, he was an associate undersecretary, the Conservative government under him a campaigner in a controversial war in the rugged wilderness of Canada of Iraq's ambassador to Washington, Mahdoud al-Mahdoud, who defected by way of Vietnam after the outbreak of the Gulf War. Later in 1991, after Charbon publicly refused to accept the

name in the Mahdoud affair and his superior had apologized, he was posted to Brussels. When Prime Minister Chretien introduced his nephew's appointment to Washington in December, he rejected opposition charges of patronage by declaring "It is represented by a diplomat with no conflict of interest, and who can tell me at any time of the day, it is very good for me and very good for the country, and the Americans will appreciate it."

Charbon: 'an extraordinary confidence'

predecessor. "It is a very handsome city—no frills, you have to go straight to the heart of the matter. They will receive you if you know you have to come to discuss of interest to them. There is no problem for us to convince them to be understood in Ottawa."

MacLaren's What difference does the name make? A lot of it.

Charbon: Oh, I think so, clearly. Because if there is one factor which all others that does count in Washington, it is access. So that is a plus for Canada, clearly. They know that I will be able to report back to the high levels of our government what they think of issues. And I can do that in reverse. Whenever I carry the message from our government, naturally if it is a delicate issue, they obviously know that it reflects the point of view of our position. It is an extraordinary confidence that is to the advantage of our country.

MacLaren's How often do you deal with the Prime Minister?

Charbon: When necessary. I try to respect the hierarchy. Depending on the issues involved, I would deal directly with the minister concerned, and with the Prime Minister whenever there is a conversation taking place between the PM and the President.

MacLaren's There is a fairly wide assumption that you and the Prime Minister connect on the overall direction of foreign policy.

Charbon: We have had a number of discussions on the way to tackle foreign policy over the next couple of years. There is a lot of foreign policy review and a defence policy review going on. And obviously the U.S. component of those reviews is extremely important, so yes, we do talk—a few times a year, especially when the PM and the President are involved, in order to make sure that the American side, the American context, is well understood in Ottawa.

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Savage: A flood of new Liberal members could challenge his leadership

The storm Down East

Nova Scotia's John Savage faces union fury

Like any political leader, John Savage recently welcomes new members to his party. But the Nova Scotia premier wanted to ignore the dozens of newly elected Liberals who descended on the provincial legislature one night last week. Who could blame him? Only days earlier, an angry mob of 500 of the worst union and construction workers stormed the historic building, shouted down the provincial budget speech, jumped from the rostrum gallery and forced Savage out of the legislature with fists and punches. Last week, under the watchful eye of 400 police officers, the protests were limited to buses and pickets. All the same, the construction workers made one thing abundantly clear: their resolve to oust Savage as Liberal leader is as strong as ever. Declared William Blomquist, 47, a Halifax electrician, "We intend to cut the head off the Savage beast."

Five months ago, Nova Scotia's Liberal party brushed aside a threat by construction unions to force a review of Savage's leadership at the party's biannual meeting in October. Since then, though, a flood of 900 new members—almost all of them construction workers and their families—have joined

the provincial crisis. Now, the siege of Promenade House has set alarm bells ringing throughout the party. Savage himself declined to comment on the campaign to oust him. But provincial party president John Young, a Halifax lawyer, acknowledged that "we're taking this very seriously." Last week, in fact, Young sent a message to the 150-member Liberal executive, asking for advice on how to prevent Savage's labor dues from backing the party and dumping him as leader.

In fact, everywhere the 65-year-old Whitehorn politician turns these days he is dodging bullets. The mob scene at the legislature was sparked by a bill before the House that will authorize a court ruling preventing unions and non-union workers from operating side-by-side on the same construction site. The construction unions complain that they have already spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in the courts in order to keep out non-union workers over the past four years. Explained Dan Wootley, president of the Maritime New Skills Building and Construction Trades Council, which has 6,000 members: "The government has sold out to the big contractors who want to take jobs away from the union."

And last week, angry boatmen, farmers and

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civil servants were threatening a protestable strike—and finding that they might join the union campaign to bring down Savage—over a three-per-cent rollback in public sector wages included in the potential budget. "We're not ruling anything out," explained Greg Blainclark, president of the 35,000-member Nova Scotia Government Employees Union.

Neither, it seems, is the Liberal party. The party has more than 35,000 members province-wide, but only those who attend the Oct. 20-22 convention in Halifax will be able to vote on whether or not to hold a leadership review. Conventions haven't normally done so for 1,000—which would virtually guarantee a leadership vote if most of the 100,000 "new" Liberals show up and pay a registration fee, which in the past was \$65. If that happens, the party's push to re-open the door to become more democratic could backfire. Many "M" Liberals do not welcome watching their party taken over by a special-interest group with its own agenda. To prevent this, the Liberal executive may be forced to amend the party constitution. The darkest scenario: snuffing the voting rights of new members. But that prospect worries some Liberals, who worry that such a step might limit the resolution for openness that the party wants to foster.

Unlikely as it sounds, avoiding a leadership review may be the only way to ensure that Savage—who led his party to a landslide vic-

tory over Donald Cameron's Tories a year ago—stays in the leader's chair. His leadership, to a large degree, has been a lightning rod for any public discontent with the party. Even before the spate of recent troubles, polls showed that he was the least popular premier in Atlantic Canada. In a poll conducted in February by Halifax-based Corporate Research Associates, people in each of the four provinces were asked which party leader

the late-borned Nova Scotia tradition of being the province's guardian of national up-keepers and replacing them with his own supporters. Try as he might, many rank-and-file party members still feel that the premier and his cabinet have ignored and abandoned them. "Savage wouldn't do well if a leadership convention were held today," explained one partisan Liberal from Cape Breton, who asked for anonymity.

The premier does have at least one thing working in his favor: who would want the job? Savage, in effect, is doing little different from the province's other de facto leaders in the region, who are also under fire for cutting spending and civil servants' salaries. This week, for example, 8,200 Newfoundland teachers are scheduled to vote on whether to strike over demands for contract concessions from Premier Clyde Wells's Liberal government. And in Prince Edward Island, several government employees are to demonstrate at the Charlottetown legislature over the 7.5-per-cent wage rollback included in the province's April 12 budget. Add in New Brunswick, McKeown's attempts to roll back the wages of nurses, bus drivers and other government employees continue to spark anger. If the war between Savage and Nova Scotia's unions moves to a new level, his Atlantic coasters party will be peeping close attention.

JOHN DEMMEYER in Halifax

Even before his new problems, the premier was doing poorly in the polls

would do the best job of leading their province. In New Brunswick, Premier Frank McKenna won a 50-per-cent approval rating in Newfoundland, 46 per cent chose Premier Clyde Wells, in Prince Edward Island, 39 per cent named Premier Catherine Callbeck, and in Nova Scotia, just 31 per cent picked Savage. Savage has detractors inside as well as outside his party. Since taking power, he has made some bitter enemies in parliament and in ratings with his bold decision not to follow

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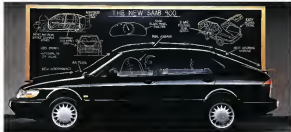
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Canada NOTES

Ralph versus the judges

Ralph Klein's on-again off-again life as a media star, while in Alberta politics, suggested that a judge should be freed for failing to show up for work. Klein was responding to the actions of a provincial youth-court judge, Hugh Landerkin, who had stayed off work for four days to protest the fact that he must take a \$100-per-cent cost while in the \$13,000 annual salary and the perception that he is controlled by the provincial government. Lawyers and judges across the province lambasted Klein for what they said is a threat to judicial independence. And by week's end, at least a dozen court cases had been adjourned after defence lawyers argued that judges were under the control of the province and therefore biased.

Klein tried to defuse the controversy by writing all provincial court judges clarifying his remarks. In his let-

ter, the *Calgary Herald* said he is no way intended to impugn on the integrity of the judiciary by criticizing Landerkin's actions. But Klein later made it clear to reporters that he had extracted nothing from the province. Klein claimed he had public opinion on his side. "Ninety per cent of the people who have been calling here," he said, "are saying that it just makes a lot of sense that if people are getting paid by the taxpayers, they ought to work for that job."

Ironically, one of the cases affected by the controversy involved *Abel* v. *McA*. Peter Wickham, who was on trial last week on an unpaid driving charge, failing that Klein had cast doubt on the independence of the provincial court system, Judge Peter Hyslop granted Wickham an adjournment to let him decide whether he wanted to challenge the court's legitimacy.



Klein: populist

Parole board firing

The chairman of the National Parole Board, Michel Dagenais, was fired after a broad case-trovercy over paroles who kill. Solicitor General Herb Gray announced Dagenais's departure after the Montreal lawyer deflected the board's Parole regional vice-chairman, Claude Bellenoue, who was under fire for his role in granting parole to three who later committed murders. The cases:

- Daniel Giguere, who overpowered an unarmed guard while on a birthday pass to the West Edmonton Mall in June, 1987, then killed two people during two assaults on the run.
- Denise Goy, a convicted racist on day parole who killed his lover while and her new husband in November, 1992.
- Albert Toulon, who killed an Edmonton police officer in June, 1990 while on full parole.
- David Rose, who strangled his second degree murder after Edmonton's taxi driver Gerry Fricker was released from on 1985 while on day parole.
- Ronald Niehaus, who strangled Cathy Gereve in an Edmonton transit station.

In August, 1988, while on day parole, Dagenais said Bellenoue was not involved in the final decision to release two of the five, although he had been involved in earlier discussions about their eligibility for parole. The next day, Gray announced Dagenais's firing. "The government has concluded that the board needs new direction," he said in a statement.

The end of an era?

The party that dominated B.C. politics for five decades appears close to dissolution. Grace McCarthy, the 69-year-old political dynamo who served as deputy premier under two Social Credit premiers—and who stepped out of retirement last November to win the leadership of the beleaguered party—announced her resignation, effective May 16. McCarthy cited her failure to win a seat in the legislature in a provincial election in February as her main reason for departing. A month later: three of the six Senators in the legislature belong to the B.C. Reform Party following McCarthy's resignation, two of the remaining Social Credit MLAs said they were thinking of declining to another party, or sitting unopposed.

THE ROAD AHEAD

Nelson Mandela prepares to lead South Africans to the promised land

In 1994, Nelson Mandela—once the world's most famous political prisoner—long sworn to in this week as the first president of a democratic South Africa. Having swept alliance elections with nearly 63 per cent of the vote, his African National Congress (ANC) controls 252 seats in the new 400-seat National Assembly and controls seven of nine regional legislatures. Even before the long process of tabulating the returns was completed last week, outgoing President F. W. de Klerk and his National Party conceded defeat, sending millions of reveries into the streets for a long—and long overdue—night of celebration. In his first congressional speech, de Klerk, ever the pragmatist, alluded to the enormous challenges ahead for the 70-year-old Mandela and his ANC-dominated government of national unity. "Mr. Mandela has walked a long road and now stands at the top of the hill," said de Klerk. "A traveler would sit down and admire the view. But a man of destiny knows that beyond this hill lies another and another. The journey is never complete."

There is indeed a daunting tale of hills on Mandela's horizon. He must make peace with Chief Mangosuthu Butheles, whose Inkatha Freedom Party won in the region of KwaZulu Natal, where a decade of rivalry between their respective followers has killed more than 30,000 people. He must log a consensus among the ANC, Inkatha, de Klerk's Nationalist Party and four other parties in the new parliament in order to draft South Africa's post-apartheid constitution. He must placate the fears of nervous foreign investors and guide South Africa to its rightful place among the community of democratic nations. And he is under tremendous pressure to meet the expectations of 26 million blacks, whose hopes have been raised by the ANC's crowd-ousting promises to build a million houses and create 2.5 million new jobs over the next five years. "Mandela has won and the people are happy," said Debra Menden, 35, a domestic worker and single mother of five living in a black township 25 km south of Cape Town. "But I am worried that he will not be able to give us houses and jobs. Maybe if things don't change now, we will have war."



63%
Mandela's ANC won 252 seats in the new National Assembly and has 18 cabinet posts.

The hopes and dreams of the vast majority of the country's previously disadvantaged and still discriminated masses are encapsulated in the ANC's proposed five-year, \$16-billion Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP). Aside from promises of housing and employment opportunities for blacks, the program includes major reforms in South Africa's neglected health-care and education systems, a redistribution of land and the supply of basic utilities to millions of black households that lack indoor plumbing and electricity. In his victory speech, Mandela insisted that he would not allow anyone to stand in the way of the RDP's implementation. It was for this plan that the people had voted, he said, and it was his

and the ANC's determined intention to deliver those promises. But critics, de Klerk's National Party among them, say that the RDP is too ambitious and could cost as much as five times what the ANC estimates. University of Cape Town political scientist David Welsh says the ANC figure of \$14.5 billion will at best cover no more than half the program's cost. "The problem is not what the RDP plan laid out as a 'best bet' for the country—everybody agrees with that," said Welsh. "The problem is what it's all going to cost and where the money is to come from." Welsh contends that the RDP fails to adequately emphasize that the key to delivery on its promises of jobs, houses and social reforms lies not so much with redirecting existing wealth but in the creation of new wealth. "And for that we need

Apartheid Congress, was just 1.2 per cent of the vote and five seats in the National Assembly. That poor showing has lessened the pressure on the ANC to redouble after the South African landscape. But the underlying danger for land that has been a central part of every other transition to black majority rule in Africa is still very much part of the South African scene. In fact, that the blatant theft of land from black communities during the 40-year apartheid era and the use for some sort of land redistribution becomes ever more acute. Said Kohnen Kleyman, deputy director of the Agricultural Union, a lobby group for predominantly white commercial farmers: "Everything in this country is about the land."

During the election campaign, the ANC promised that one-third of the farming land in South Africa—one of the world's seven largest agricultural exporters—would be redistributed to black farmers over the next five years. But the Agricultural Union insists it has Mandela's promise that his government will not expropriate white farmers' land, as Robert Mugabe's Marxist government did in neighboring Zimbabwe. The ANC says that it will redistribute land that is government-owned, sold on the free market by white farmers, or awarded to blacks by a proposed land claims court mandated to settle claims arising from the apartheid era.

To help him tackle the enormous challenge ahead, Mandela immediately began picking his cabinet. An agreement among the top vote-getting parties gave the ANC 28 of the 37 posts. The second-place National Party gets six and the third-place Inkatha gets three. Mandela named ANC chairman Thabo Mbeki as his first deputy president and de Klerk as the other deputy. Among other appointments, he named former ANC intelligence chief Mlungu as his foreign minister and ANC economics department head



Officials counting ballots in Cape Town; warman challenges ahead



11%
Mandela's Inkatha Freedom Party has 43 seats in the Assembly and three cabinet posts.



20%
De Klerk, with 42 seats in the Assembly, the National Party now has six cabinet portfolios.

growth, growth, growth, at least five per cent per annum over the next years to even get close," said Welsh. "That, in turn, is going to require an economic environment more than merely friendly to foreign and local investment. It's all going to take time, it will take more than the ANC thinks—more like a generation than half a decade."

One of the toughest problems facing Mandela as he takes up the reins of power is land reform. Almost 500 years of white rule has left South Africa's indigenous population largely landless. Nearly 87 per cent of the land is in the hands of whites, who make up only 14 per cent of the population. Still, a party that based its election campaign primarily on the necessary redistribution of land to blacks, the Pan

Trevor Manuel to the top portfolio. In an attempt to reassure the domestic and international business communities, Mandela kept the National Party's Derek Keyes on as finance minister.

Still, de Klerk criticized Mandela's appointment as premature, saying the interim constitution and demanded a review of the ANC team, saying that his National Party might want some of the already allocated cabinet posts. Acknowledging the realities of the new government's arrangement, Mandela did not rule out a review, stating: "As far as we are concerned it is a decision which is final, but when you are working as a government of national unity you can't talk about fractures."

That conciliatory approach should go a long way in appeasing domestic opponents of the new South Africa, and facilitating its acceptance by the world community. At a meeting in Capetown last October, Commonwealth heads of government decided to reinstate South Africa into the group, after an absence of more than three decades. At its first alliance elections were free and fair. With the success of the polls, Mandela is now poised to return his country to the 50-member association—a decision that should bring numerous benefits to the former racist state. Among them participation in the Commonwealth Games for the first time since 1965. They will early in this summer's games in Victoria. Sports officials have quickly been preparing for South Africa to take part in the Aug. 25 to 28 games, and sports have been reserved in the athletes' village for a team of about 150. Said David Rood, a spokesman for the Games organizers: "Should they decide they want to and a team, they will be more than welcome."

With Mandela taking up the private world as a ceremony, a people long oppressed will find their hands of African heritage, a people long oppressed will find their voices in a country where they can speak and be heard. The task of translating that freedom into a better life for all, in the ANC election slogan, is tomorrow's battles. For this world's rebirth, it is enough to be happy and free.

ANDREW DILLON and CHRIS EMMINGS in Cape Town

Killing fields

The slaughter in Rwanda confounds the United Nations

On a global scale of strategic or economic importance, Rwanda appears not to be worth fighting about. That was made clear last week in capitals from North America to Europe to Africa itself. Squared between Tanzania's Kivu and Malawi's Shire, the tiny nation of lakes and rivers that feed the Nile, bordered on the mountains north by Uganda and on the south by its neighbor, the republic, the small, it is among Africa's poorest and most densely populated countries. Less than half the size of New South Wales, it has almost 30 times its population (an estimated 8 million). It subsists completely on exports of coffee, tea and minerals derived from clay-rich volcanic soil. Its agriculture, high productivity was created by tropical rain, overfarming and the poisoning of cattle. But its people—least the leaders of Rwanda's main ethnic groups and leaders within them—have demonstrated time and again their belief that it is worth fighting to the death for the right to rule the impoverished land. And now, Rwanda's fourth major civil war in 25 years, by all accounts its bloodiest, has once again ignited the world community's capacity to forestall such conflict or stop such slaughter.

Rwanda has three ethnic groups: the Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. Hutu, the majority, are descended from the Bantu peoples who migrated into the region about 1,000 years ago. Tutsi, the minority, are descended from the Hamites who migrated into the region about 1,000 years ago. The Twa, the smallest group, are descended from the Pygmies who lived in the region for thousands of years.

REPORT FROM KIGALI

BY CARL MOLLINS

Newsweek daily showed horrific images of blood curdling, piled up in the streets of Kigali or floating down rivers, the contrast of splashing against the UN members in New York City and at their governments, was that there is no obvious solution. There is no certainty, after the experiences in Somalia and Bosnia, that a show of force would work to bring peace without the consent and cooperation of the combatants. There was even uncertainty about whether the killing was solely a result of historic tribal rivalry or a result of a renewal of historic tribal rivalry between the Hutu and Tutsi. That century dates from the 19th century, when the Tutsi, slowly but surely, the Hutu came to power. Hutu, the majority, were forced to live in the mountains, while the Tutsi, the minority, lived in the valleys. The Tutsi were the original power holders. The Tutsi were the original power holders. The Tutsi were the original power holders.

Rwanda has three ethnic groups: the Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. Hutu, the majority, are descended from the Bantu peoples who migrated into the region about 1,000 years ago. Tutsi, the minority, are descended from the Hamites who migrated into the region about 1,000 years ago. The Twa, the smallest group, are descended from the Pygmies who lived in the region for thousands of years.

The government of Tanzania tried to force the remainder of Rwanda to accept the Hutu people and the Tutsi, the region's two

tribes, although accompanied 10 to one. That pact was shattered by the deaths of the presidents of both Rwanda and Burundi in a plane crash on April 6. In Kigali, the Rwandan capital, Colonel Théodore Ndindindye and his top contingent of UN troops maintained a fierce stand, trying to prevent further violence and the horror of killings by machine and gun, and distributing food and medicine from dangerous relief flights by

a Canadian Hercules transport plane. But despite UN appeals for noninterference to ensure order, the rest of the world stood aside.

But even as television newsweek daily showed horrific images of blood curdling, piled up in the streets of Kigali or floating down rivers, the contrast of splashing against the UN members in New York City and at their governments, was that there is no obvious solution. There is no certainty, after the experiences in Somalia and Bosnia, that a show of force would work to bring peace without the consent and cooperation of the combatants. There was even uncertainty about whether the killing was solely a result of historic tribal rivalry or a result of a renewal of historic tribal rivalry between the Hutu and Tutsi. That century dates from the 19th century, when the Tutsi, slowly but surely, the Hutu came to power. Hutu, the majority, were forced to live in the mountains, while the Tutsi, the minority, lived in the valleys. The Tutsi were the original power holders. The Tutsi were the original power holders. The Tutsi were the original power holders.

Some reports from Rwanda indicate that local politics, rather than tribalism, is behind the bloodshed. They note that it is far from certain for one thing, that Tutsi rebels shot down the plane carrying the president, as Hutu government leaders charged, sparking the first round of slaughter by Hutu. And Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, a



Rwandan refugees streaming into Tanzania after the experiences in Somalia and Bosnia, there is a reluctance by the UN to use military force

for military reinforcements. UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali appealed to the UN to use military force to reverse the mid-April decision to withdraw their threatened forces from Rwanda. He then bravely asked other Western countries to reduce their and finally agreed African countries to intervene.

The lack of will to respond forcefully reflected fears aroused by the changing demands in the world community to enforce no policy in internal disputes without the approval or agreement on a treaty by the combatants and a clear-cut role for peacekeepers. The danger for governments over moral at stake or reaction, is that they could be dragged into a protracted struggle with heavy casualties.

"You have to have some willingness on the

part of the warring parties to come to an agreement," said Canadian Defense Minister David Collette last week.

That was a view also expressed by President Bill Clinton, both in a televised address of his foreign policy and in the subsequent release of a presidential directive setting out guidelines for any future US participation in peace operations. At work, referring to the costly and fruitless resolution of the UN mission in Somalia last year, he said a US military campaign against one political faction in Rwanda, Clinton added that in Rwanda, "I think we can take the lesson we learned and perhaps do a better job there over a longer period of time." Africa's should help relieve starvation, he said. The longer-term policy guidelines require partic-

ipation in peace operations to be in US interests, to receive congressional approval and to keep US control over the operations of American forces.

Despite such caution, Clinton said in his TV address that he would not rule out the use of US force to stop the military regime in another trouble spot closer to home. But any such move is opposed by US military and other advisers who argue that using force in Rwanda would likely involve US forces in the same kind of political-military entanglement experienced in Somalia—which at times has influenced the decision to send active military intervention in Rwanda. One reason for the different line on Haiti, Clinton is under powerful political pressure, especially from the black caucus in Congress, to abandon the policy of turning back Haitian boat people fleeing to Florida, recognizing the Haitian dictatorship and allowing aid to the Caribbean country's desperate people into one, would eliminate the reasons for the flight of refugees and clear the way for lifting US trade sanctions—which instead were expanded last week.

Crises across the Clinton administration of applying different standards—to end an race—in overwhelmingly black Haiti than in European Bosnia, where US warplanes are committed to enforce UN agreements violated by Serb forces. Some commentators say the same is continuing to apply in Rwanda and Bosnia. Rwanda is little known in North America, indeed heard of darkness.

One thing is known of that suffering country: its internal politics. American analyst Owen Pearson focused the attention of the outside world on Rwanda, where she lived among the demanding mountain people. She wrote about those people in the first of her books in 1983 book, *Genocide in the West*. She was then two years later, probably by the publishers she opposed that in Rwanda, "I think we can take the lesson we learned and perhaps do a better job there over a longer period of time." Africa's should help relieve starvation, he said. The longer-term policy guidelines require partic-



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REPLACING THE GST

The hated tax is about to be replaced. But how much better will the new one be?

BY MARY JANIGAN

In a tiny children's clothing store, tucked along a side street in Toronto's west end, the customers are mostly three years and four quarters after the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). They still mutter about the federal burden, but at the wall and sometimes

front of the underground economy, driving more than 10 per cent of all transactions beyond the reach of the tax system. "The GST poisoned the political atmosphere in the country," says Canadian Federation of Independent Business president John Bellack. "There is a sense that our political system does not work, that the system is corrupt."

But even a bad tax is difficult to dis-

DOUBLE TAXATION

PROVINCIAL SALES TAX RATES

British Columbia	7%
Alberta	None
Saskatchewan	6%
Manitoba	7%
Ontario	8%
Quebec	8%
New Brunswick	11%
Prince Edward Island	10%
Nova Scotia	10%
Newfoundland	12%

temminous economic conditions by June 1. There is no lack of options. But most will require laws beyond Ottawa to combine its seven per cent GST with existing provincial sales taxes (PST), which are levied by all provinces except Alberta. That new, combined "National Sales Tax" would apply to the same items and operate by the same rules. An interim committee chairman Jim Peterson, a Toronto-based lawyer, told *Maclean's* "Just about everybody feels that Canada cannot afford to be the only country in the world with two sales tax regimes—and a plague on both our houses if federal and provincial politicians cannot find a way to integrate them."

By almost any standard, the GST is a highly flawed tax. It replaced the federal

Manufacturers Sales Tax (MST), which applied to only one-third of Canada's goods such as heavy appliances, computers and vehicles. That was a whopping 13.5 per cent on most products in 1990, but because it was applied at the manufacturers' level, consumers did not see it when they stood at a cash register. Still, the tax was fraught with problems. It applied to Canadian products—not imports. There were more than 32,000 special arrangements and exemptions. It hit only some Canadian goods. And it did not tax services such as lawyers' fees and hair-

dressers' charges, which represent about 70 per cent of total economic activity.

Although the GST has improved Canada's competitive position, because it hits exports and domestic goods equally, it has made almost everything else worse—including the federal government's fiscal position.

• The MST required 1,800 employees to administer it. The GST takes 6,800 federal tax

employees—and they are struggling with work.

• The MST cost \$5.8 billion to administer in its last full year. The GST cost about \$400 million in 1993-1994.

• The MST raised \$17.7 billion in net revenues in 1989-1990. The GST brought in only \$15.6 billion in 1990-1991, even though it hit most goods and services (with such major exceptions as food and prescription drugs).

• There were about 75,000 companies paying the MST. The GST has created almost two million small vendors and companies into its net. More than four-fifths of those firms have annual sales of less than \$500,000.

• In 1994, if cost companies about 2.7 cents to collect each dollar of MST revenue. A decade later, the comparable GST figure is about 15 cents. That has resulted from a staggering 40 cents in 1990—that is, businesses used to pay 40 cents in administrative costs to collect 81 in GST revenue—largely because of amendments suggested by the 40,000-member Canadian Federation of Independent Business.

Such ballooning statistics cannot convey the full extent of the bureaucratic nightmare. Montreal accountant Yves Cyrille told *Peterson's* committee about clause 175 of the Excise Tax Act, which deals with "drop shipments," or goods that are imported with the help of a sales agent. It grew from one subsection with two paragraphs prior to the introduction of the GST to six subsections with 20 paragraphs. A lecturer recently needed 58 pages of text and examples to explain that single clause to an accounting class.

As well, retailers have to keep track of a mind-boggling list of exemptions. Ottawa's Spring 1994 GST news report, for example, cheerfully recommended six more exemptions. A marketing lecturer here began rereading his operational guide of at least 2.64 metres and six-

es and looks except for three mental sub-points. Former Tory MP Donald Boudreau has pointed out that such brain work is not taxable if it is used in a public place, but taxable if it is used in a computer or package store. So omniscient taxpayers have to keep detailed lists of who bought the starch and why they needed it.

The Peterson committee was aware of most of those problems—and most possible fixes. In January, it began its February hearings. In November, 1992, the Canadian Tax Foundation, a private, nonprofit research organization, held a three-day Toronto symposium



Peterson, King and Jermyn (left) in a complex, expensive and bad law

with sales tax experts and senior government officials. The two-volume report from that hearing became a primer for most MPs. Because they were so well-informed and so anxious to reduce the sales tax crisis, the MPs were able to put aside partisan differences and concentrate on achieving consensus. As a result, it is almost certain that they will unanimously call for a National Sales Tax, among Ottawa to merge its system with as any provincial system is possible. The members will likely disagree, however, over whether there should be an exemption for food. The current exemption was introduced to sustain lower-income Canadians who spend a larger proportion of their income on groceries. But groups such as the Canadian Automobile Association have pointed out that the exemption has also forced small businesses such as carpenters to cope with crazy rules that, for example, exempt plain concrete and tax



The Faustian 'deal' of Lucien Bouchard

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Every time I see Lucien Bouchard in person or watch him on television, I have the same two reactions. The first is to imagine that the Bloc Québécois leader is constantly being misled by a brood of traitorous players seeking selfish rewards in the chaos of the land. This is how traitors are used in some operas when the extraordinarily villain—mentally a bass-baritone intent on defiling the heroine's hymen—appears on stage. (She, of course, fails to heed the traitorous warning, and is, at least temporarily, left for the city streets of the black-eyed heroine.)

My other reaction to sick Lucien is to list him the victim in James Thurber's celebrated New Yorker cartoon which depicts two men dueling with swords. One cuts off the other's head, but his smile is so deep and so subtle that his beleaguered opponent doesn't realize what's happened. He insists that he's looking fine and that they should go on with the fight, until the victorious duelist parries casually remarks, "Try again."

I haven't asserted yet it's because I'm afraid to try Bouchard and his Bloc, since there have been so many successful in devastating Canadians to the possibility of Quebec secession that this country seems to be marching to its own destruction with the false promise of the headless guy in the Thurber cartoon. It's not necessarily Canadian and certainly predictable that the man whose aim is to destroy our 127-year-old democracy should be not some hollow-eyed revolutionary in a backstreet basement, but a middle-class lawyer in a may-be-parson.

But after watching and listening to Bouchard cut West last week, it seems to me that if we allow Canada to break up, it will be more our fault than his.

The day Bouchard spent in Vancouver inspired to cynicism with Nelson Mandela's declared victory in South Africa. The contrast is chilling. At the last of the dark continent, Mandela said whites retreated peacefully their

To hell with common sense, decency and compromise. You don't win a country that way and you shouldn't lose one either.

harmless differences, paid for in blood by both sides since the Union of South Africa was born 94 years ago. To have overcome something while remaining one nation is an extraordinary achievement, particularly since that policy's original objective was to love blacks and whites as separate territories.

Yet, here was Bouchard insisting that all within the Canadian confederacy was no longer viable for Quebecers because of English Canada's 1995 rejection of the Meech Lake accord. Spare us. How many Black Lutes add up to one Shakespeare, the 1993 assassin of 67 peacefully marching blacks by white police? It's a historic fact that few of any national minorities have been treated more generously than have Quebecers. Their shaky allegiance to Confederation has been repeatedly recognized with high-ranking jobs (including the country's prime minister) for 35 of the past 35 years, regional transfer payments and other generous ways.

The *Faustian* deal offered by Bouchard—if we only let Quebec go, all our constitutional and most of our economic problems will be resolved—does not amount to "peace in our time." Instead, he has launched a war of nerves designed to advance his political or

career from Opponent leader to national leader of a new country called Quebec—an office that he would see not only to advance the rights of its citizens, but as a body politic from which to fish demands and share in English Canada.

In British Columbia and most of the rest of Canada outside Quebec, the wrong battle is being joined by Bouchard's opponents. The day after he left, *The Vancouver Sun* published a letter by Brian Benney of Burnaby who wrote that if Quebec decides to leave Canada, "I will fight to make sure it remains the person of the isolated debt." Art Gossel, the Vancouver lawyer who antagonized the Opponent leader's visit, mentioned through out that Bouchard was proposing that we handle the country's breakup "with individual Canadian decency and compromise," adding on his own that "all Canada and Quebec decide as part ways, then I do hope we do it peacefully and with our historic common sense."

The answer to such nice-sounding is to proceed loudly and clearly to test with common sense, one-sided decency and compromise. You don't win a country that way and you shouldn't lose one either. What we're discussing here is not the winner in a high school debate—or even who'll pick up what pieces after the country has been sold-out whether or not Canada has a future. Instead, it's playing by Robert's Rules of Order let's tackle Bouchard on his own terms. Let's leave no doubt as his hand that our will to survive as one nation is at least as strong as his intention to turn himself into the first president of a socialist republic straddling the St. Lawrence River.

It's time that Bouchard and his followers learned that not all English-Canadians grew up on perfume, roses at the sight of the Queen, believe like perfect (if constricted) ladies and gentlemen, and don't give a damn about their country.

Typical of the attitude we should send to the winning approach of such Bay Street business leaders as Norman Brough, president of mutual fund manager Goodson & Co. ("The Canadian dollar could strengthen were Quebec to secede," he declared recently. He told *The Toronto Star* that he wouldn't be brokehearted if the country broke up, providing Quebec assumed its fair share of the national debt and forced its own currency control) that to the extent any McGill University computerized law professor Stephen Scott, who says that Quebec's secession would entail "the greatest crimes known to our law, the greatest threats to our social order and the greatest outrage upon the rights of each Canadian citizen individually and all of us as a group."

The most bizarre intervention in the Quebec debate has come from U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, who has praised Quebec for following its own path. I only hope that if there ever is a conference on Quebec involving Kennedy and Quebec's separatist leaders, Teddy invites Monsieur Bouchard for a side-hike.

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We think France and Germany are next. In



Germany and 30% in

France. With

unemployment

levels still abysmally

high, these

countries have

recently been forced

to lower rates more

aggressively and many of

their business industries

decline, it is likely that

European investment patterns will mirror North

America's massive shift from fixed income securities into equities.

European have

traditionally been cautious investors. Only

about 5% of Europeans

actually own stocks, com-

pared to around 28% in

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GAY AND PROUD

Canada's only publicly gay MP tells his story

BY E. KAYE FULTON

They were the tide of the Governor General's Ball, a mysterious member of Parliament who dares to be different and the fishing, Elton, Sench race on his area. Ignoring the stares that followed them, David Robinson and date Diana Marshall posed for pictures with their hosts, Ray and Geri Huxford, and danced into the small hours of the glittering January night. Each had his reason for appearing together at the gala, which celebrated the 20th anniversary of Parliament. For Marshall, a 30-year-old actress who competed for Canada in the 1985 World Olympics, the event was a public declaration of his sexual preference, a secret the wheelchair star had kept from both his family and his Athletics Canada co-workers in Ottawa. By helping his friend

himself gay—the first to do so in Canadian federal politics. Today, he is the articulate and forceful spokesperson of a second minority demanding the same social and political rights afforded to heterosexuals. “It is just as important for so-called straight people to be aware of David as it is for gay people,” says leading gay activist Peter Millard, a retired University of Saskatchewan English professor. “It gives people courage to see someone who is proud and happy, a person of power.”

Along the way, however, Robinson learned at many of the close-up crucifixions of a gay person's life. In denial, he married his childhood girlfriend. To reach the point of the confusion that led to divorce, he drank to excess. To discover his frequent gay bars, under assumed names. To die, he was at times outrageous. “This was the reality of gay life when I was growing up,” says Robinson.

“Well, things have changed. But it still isn't easy.”

In fact, approaching middle age, Robinson is at another juncture. Assuming the mantle of the gay and lesbian community's most vocal role model, Robinson finds his self-board is, concerned that any major candidate will damage the whole movement. For that reason, he has adopted his lifestyle and, after the breakup of a three-year love affair with a younger man, has avoided any heterosexual relationships. “I've come to realize that I can't talk,” he says. “My life has to be a quiet, clean, in every conceivable way. I can't go to a gay bar in Vancouver and really let loose and be a little wild. I cannot reproduce gay



Robinson jetties kayaking with a friend: a hopeful crusader



The MP is at work on his constituency office in Banbury. 'I tend to provide extensive'.

position. But I ask myself, 'In the past two years? Will I make up 30 years from now and say, 'You lost. What about your life?' What about now?"

Robinson is not the only homosexual to represent Canadians in the House of Commons. In fact, he says, in the Parliament there "there are gay MPs in every federal party, except the [two-member] Tories." Yet only Robinson has chosen to parade his sexual life publicly. He poses a puzzle for his constituency. The Order of the British Empire, awarded to him a year ago, some of the earliest writers by socialist Christians who seek to save his soul—in fact in his Ottawa office. (By comparison, Liberal MP Tom Wappel receives five visiting letters a year complaining about his direct opposition to extended gay rights.) One booklet sent to Robinson, published by Colorado-based Scriptures for America, intemperately "Death Penalty for Homosexuality is Prohibited in the Bible."

Less overt are the homophobic jokes and snide remarks that greet Robinson—or are delivered behind his back—in the street, on the floor of the House of Commons, in the parliamentary gymnasium where he works out. Former prime minister Brian Mulroney once joked privately that he invited Robinson to an event in his honor after Question Period for small clubs because it "shows the boys' house." In the Tory night wig, before his 1994 declaration, the media protected Robinson's privacy. But today, in his direct jump off the pages of Hansard, the official record of parliamentary proceedings. After actor Rick Hudson died of AIDS in 1992, the late Tory MP Don McKenzie shouted at Robinson: "Why aren't you at Rick Hudson's house?" When Robinson accused Mulroney of "taking behind the skirts of the RCMP" in 1987, Mulroney belittled back, "From my point of view."

Robinson felt the slings, at times showed. "Most people know that having cystitis at me like 'lugs' and 'lugs' in my neck, going to work and to the office," he says. "I mean, tell me something I didn't know." More resistance is reflected in his questions. New MPs in the Reform and Liberal ranks are already marshalling arguments to block Robinson's re-election attempt to pass a private member's bill to broaden gay rights. And critics in New South Liberal MP Rosemary Blais, who once declared that she stood "for everything David Robinson doesn't stand for," says Shole. "What was more 2,000 years ago's moral today," Shole Robinson. "People either love or love me. I tend to provide answers."

In fact, Robinson admits he sometimes courts controversy. That certainly is his reputation, even among his NDP colleagues. "The word 'brave' is out as David's vocabulary," says NDP MP Nelson Blais. "As long as it is within his ideological framework, David will go to unbelievable lengths to be bright. Two hours later, he will drive a little into

your arch-enemy no more? He epitomizes all that Mafia represents. Nothing personal, Nelson, just business." In fact, Robinson is regarded as a loose, and noisy, cannon, a brilliant constituency politician and a relentless self-promoter. It was no coincidence that his public debut as a gay MP was conducted on television, so that the cameras always find him at the centre of a controversy. Other SNP politicians just packed him at conventions or labor disputes. Robinson gets arrested. And Robinson was present at the untimely deaths of the terrorist Sir Ian Redgraves, his brutality, as one writer put it, "like Michael Jackson's, but more serious, of fear," says Robinson. "That can be dangerous. If I overtake people making an arrest or homophobic jokes, I'll wide right into it."

Robinson tells this story: he was having a beer one day at a Barnaby bar when a burly man at a pool jacket charged up to him. "I thought, 'Oh God, here comes trouble,'" he says. "You're Seward Robinson," I said. "That's right," looking him right in the eye. And he stuck out his hand and said, "Put 'er there, buddy, you're not built."

Not all of the evidence has been so positive. He was charged by two men who showed him as a pickup truck late one night as he walked home to his Berkeley apartment. The witnesses of the conspiracy efforts have been shattered by bullets and rocks, once so violently that a clutch of glass was embedded in a wall across the room. On one occasion, a bullet entered a window, an envelope.

These are the kind of accidents that Robinson risks with his trademark dramatic lies, at once derided and revered in the *Chicago Tribune* as one of the city's "most colorful" men.

"I don't like to put public in my family's greatest fear was that some, not nearly kill me," says Robinson. "Because he at the world is just a divine mission, to stop me."

The way that Robinson grew up in this coastal independence but within a family with an American-born father, Wynn, was critical, was an English and linguistics professor, educated at the University of California at Berkeley. His Danish mother, Edith Jones, was a nurse in 1918 and a social activist. His father's academic career prompted frequent moves over a dozen years—from Minneapolis, where Social Edith of her and the only boy was born in Lutherdale, Minn. For three years where Robinson was near to Copenhagen for two years and then in Rippon Park Pa.—before they settled in a rented house and brown bungalow at the very top of Capitol Hill in Berkeley, with a panoramic view of the coast and the Bayview Hotel.

Marcel and Robinson with the Westphalen at the Governor General's Park, driving through the broken windows of his vandalized constituency office (right); helping Rodriguez into her car lost full (above right). "I can stand still but I can't fall. My life has to be quietly close. I cannot jeopardize my position. But I ask myself, is the price worth?"

transcend. He also learned politics in the larger world, accompanying his mother to a caucus for the late Leader Timony Douglas in the Illinois capital that he would later inherit. Robeson remembers his mother, who died in 1916 at age 41, as "the most dearest person I have ever met." On the social front, Robeson was a shiny kid with glasses who edited the yearbook but was never a member of popular clubs. He did, however, have a girlfriend, Patricia, a musician and an artist. He had a paper route and a job at the second McDonald's outlet opened in Canada.

He also had a secret. At home, Robison quarreled frequently with his sisters and, as evoked to his father, criticized family outings.

A prodigious reader, he would lock himself away for hours with books he carried home from the library in a wagon. "I used to devour books," said Robinson. "I'd read at night with a flashlight. I used to love Emil Rlyten [a British children's adventure writer] and fairy tales." His father remembers one particular escapade: in Lethbridge, Robinson and a friend were picked up by police after scribbling for two the nearest word.

Much later, Robinson realized that in June, 1969, as he stood, confused and hawking, on the graduation stage, gays and lesbians were making history in New York City. In a pitched battle with police outside a tavern called the Stonewall Inn, gays and lesbians led what became the launch of an in-

erred and vented all at once. Later at the University of British Columbia, he would sit at a curio by the window in the library. The books stacked on his desk bore the same call number: 194.78. Among the dozens of titles: *Unbearable Automaticity*, *Homosexuality: A Philosophical Inquiry*, *Homosexuality and Medicine*, *Health and Science*. "The only understanding I had of homosexuality was images of self-protection and people who commit suicide," says Robison. "I mean, every major gay character in Hollywood moves either committed suicide or was murdered. There were no positive images at all."

Byrne lived on English Bay, where Robinson worked weekends on a night-dock clerk shift at the time. Their weekends were spent at her parents' cottage in Clayson Beach south of Vancouver. According to Robinson, the marriage fell apart when he continued to have his first serious relationship with a man. "I remember talking down the halls at the student union, crying my eyes out, feeling this tremendous sense of pain and confusion," says Robinson. "I loved her. She loved me. And of course, our sexual relationship wasn't the same."

couldn't. The pain of denial, the pain of going through a marriage, the pain for her (Tham) God, partly because of the Burmese that is happening now, fewer people are crying through these painful marriages."

At that point, Robinson says she was attacked by another problem—an imbalance between the traditional Burmese women across the country, be it the chronic child-molestation problems of many housewives in the "chick from bazaar" that sustained the Treasures Myanmar character as Car as a *Hot Tin Aun*. "There is a lot of break in many gay men and lesbians" she claims. Robinson "had found the marriage as a great break. In those days there were no gay men and women, so they go to some recreational activities." Robinson added that once the break and new desires needed were—and rarely in public.

What next then, he says, was politics. After graduating from Uic with a law degree in 1976, he studied for one year at the London School of Economics. He was adamant to do the law a year later, but his soon lost out to politics. Elected in the 1979 election at the age of 27, he was the youngest of 26 MEP members who held the balance of power with the Liberals in the short-lived Tory or minority government. Far from a decade, Robinson actively campaigned for gay and

as scandal in 1992, Vancouver police confiscated the so-called chicken book, a peepster's address book that allegedly contained Robinson's name among others suspected of being links with a sex ring in visiting rumors. (The rumor, which swirled in D.C. political circles, was proved unfounded five years later.) Neither Broadbent nor his party needed to worry about the political backlash. In a field of eight candidates in the general election of November, 1988, Robinson polled almost 8,000 more votes than his own contender.

The only time the guys on the Vancouver waterfront get a little spooked is when they see Secret Robbers jacked on the backs of an open convertible with another man in the passenger seat. But they aren't classed as open and ready for harm anyway. After all, when the federal government tries to pass back-to-work legislation during a strike, Robbers is the first person on his feet to protest in the House of Commons. When a man calls a strike equipment for his wife and she ends up in a hospital, Robbers prevails upon a federal minister by threatening to take a camera crew on site. "A lot of the guys on the waterfront don't like the guy thing," says Douglas Sanderson, president of Local 514 of the Longshore Foreman's Association. "But what the hell—they don't turn on him. He's got a record in guns, so they're used to it."

That is likely why Robinson is particularly kind of a recent letter he received from a 70-year-old man from Saskatchewan. "If I had a pair of Tommy Douglas's shoes," the man wrote, "I'd send them to you because you could fill them, burn or not." In the books of the only openly gay MP in Ottawa, that's progress.

P. H. CHRISTIAN, WOLANBE, LAOS

COMING OUT

BY SCOTT STEELE

The homosexual is rarely the word we consider as often depicted in psychiatric case histories, police reports and local fiction. The real majority are teachers, journalists, lawyers, arch regulars—some of these positions of great responsibility. The average homosexual is a much analyzed and valued, widely distributed figure in our lives and society.

—from "The Homosexual Next Door," a 1981 Maclean's article by Sidney Kirk, acknowledged by many gay activists to be the first noticeable depiction of homosexuality to appear in the Canadian mass media

When those words were written more than 20 years ago, it was a crime to be gay. Bureaucratic relations between consenting adults were considered acts of "gross indecency," punishable under the Criminal Code of Canada by up to five years' imprisonment. Homosexuals could be fired from their jobs, barred from city housing loans and apartments, and were often unwelcome in restaurants, hotels and public entertainment (in large cities, some lesbians and gays sought community in a handful of social clubs and bars—but they did so at risk of intimidation and harassment). Most homosexuals, fearful of discovery, simply hid about their sexual orientation. Many even argued "You had to be able to fit in if you wanted to get ahead in life," says Tom Sharby, a 64-year-old divorced ex-gay Torontoite. "Homosexuality was something you just wouldn't draw attention to."

Times have changed. Now, 20 years after former Prime Minister Lester Pearson paved the way to the Criminal Code of Canada decriminalizing homosexual acts—and after defiant gays battled police outside New York City's Stonewall Inn, the symbolic start of the gay liberation movement—the line that separated out speech, its nature is weakening, as he says. Gay bars are no longer seen as the down town, they have become accepted and publicized, spread as by a genuine sense of community and, eventually by the AIDS crisis, which fueled an anti-gay backlash. Canada's legislators and judicial counterparts, growing aware of lesbians and gays are demanding more open official recognition and legal recognition of their consensual relationships. "We've come a long, long way," says Tom Warner, a

The state is out of the bedroom, but after 25 years, old attitudes still linger

47-year-old Torontoite who is considering a house on Lesbians and gays in Canada's old New Gower Park. "In terms of social equality, though, I'm not sure we have come very far at all," Julie Friesen, 34, of Winnipeg, a lesbian journalist and activist, notes that "people can agree on social justice issues theoretically, but when they have to recognize our sexual relationships they become a little less comfortable."

One current hotbed of debate is Alberta. There, the Tory government of Premier Ralph Klein is arguing a court decision that would extend human rights protection to lesbians and gays (page 68). Another fight is raging in Ontario, where a proposal to make the province the first to give same-sex partners legal rights and

obligations identical to those of heterosexual couples has lately split the NDP caucus of Premier Bob Rae. Many lesbians and gays contend that politicians, afraid of how the issue will play with their constituents, would rather leave the tough decisions to the courts, which, as recent polls have showed, their cause now has significant victories.

The courts are not the only place where gays are seen reality. In Vancouver's west end, young lesbians in black jeans and out-of-the-body art with arm-tattoos down Dineen Street. Gay and lesbian couples casually stroll hand-in-hand through downtown Toronto's Church-Wellesley district, after 10 months known as "the ghetto." And in Montreal's east-end riding of St-Marc-St-Jacques, which includes the city's lively gay "Village," openly homosexual Parti Québécois MNA André Boivin points out that his is one of the few communities in the country "where a senior citizens' club will come to a bad lesbian spaghetti dinner in a gay bar." Long gone are the days when gay Vancouverite Richard Tipples, 46, a teacher and educational psychologist, "used to these dark, dingy clubs with black walls—hey let's grunge, but that's where you'd go to get it." Today, there are at least 40 active lesbian

and gay social, political and support groups in British Columbia's Lower Mainland alone—among them a club for gay or belligerent in a lesbian Buddhist association.

This column reflects the new realities. Gay and lesbian characters now appear on such highly rated American TV shows as *Married... with Children*, *Baywatch* and *Northern Exposure*, which recently featured the marriage of two male partners. Popular Canadian comedians such as singer k.d. lang and comedian Scott Thompson of *Ribs in the Belt* are proudly open about their sexual orientation.

As the gay and lesbian community has gone mainstream, advertisers have recognized that it is a market worth targeting. Statistics have shown that the average gay household has an annual income more than \$20,000 higher than its heterosexual counterpart. Members of gay households are also three times as likely to have university degrees and hold professional or managerial jobs. Hadley MacDonald, a Toronto-based branch manager for the Laurentian Bank, has advertised in *JOY*, a popular lesbian and gay lifestyle, for the past year—and has



Yvon Krasins (in black) with partner Lisa van Berck. "I can't change anyone overnight."

attracted a substantial number of new customers. "Many are well-educated professionals—lawyers, professors," says MacDonald. "They are an excellent clientele."

In August 1965, during an NDP union investigation in Port Hope, N.W.T. Everett Kluge, a 28-year-old academic, confirmed to police that he had been in a homosexual relationship for 20 years—and that he had engaged in sexual acts with men. While not involved in the fire, he was subsequently convicted of four counts of "gross indecency" and sentenced to three years on each charge, to be served consecutively. A territorial court later determined that Kluge, who had one previous conviction for "gross indecency," was a "dangerous sexual offender." He was sentenced to six

months in prison. Kluge's conviction was a landmark in the history of the sentence helped to push the Liberal government into repealing Criminal Code restrictions on homosexual activities. By July 1967, Britain had amended its Sexual Offences Act to decriminalize homosexuality. And in December of that same year, then Justice Minister Pierre Trudeau claimed that "the right has a place in the country's bedrooms," proposed further changes to Canadian law. But the amendment was legislated as the country headed into the 1968 election that swept Trudeau to power.

With the new Prime Minister committed

for gays in the civil service—and that handwritten list was first

▲ **JUNE, 1962:** British Columbia and New Brunswick both add sexual orientation to their human rights codes.

▲ **AUGUST, 1962:** The Ontario Court of Appeal rules that the Canadian Human Rights Act is unconstitutional because it does not protect against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The case was launched by Graham Hogg, an Ottawa gay activist, and Joshua Birt, a former senior forces captain who was forced out of the military after admitting he was gay. The federal government decides not to appeal, paving the way for the courts to interpret the Charter Rights Act as if sexual orientation were a prohibited ground of discrimination.

▲ **OCTOBER, 1962:** The armed forces lifts its ban on homosexuals.

▲ **JULY, 1963:** Saskatchewan extends human rights protection to gays and lesbians.

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED

▲ **APRIL, 1964:** The first Canadian support group for homosexuals, the Association for Sexual Knowledge, is formed in Vancouver.

▲ **MAY, 1966:** The federal government passes its amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada decriminalizing homosexual acts between consenting adults.

▲ **JUNE, 1966:** Gays battle police during a riot at New York City's Stonewall Inn—the symbolic start of the gay liberation movement.

▲ **AUGUST, 1971:** First gay demonstration in Canada takes place on Parliament Hill.

▲ **AUGUST, 1972:** First national gay pride week held in Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal and Ottawa.

▲ **JUNE, 1976:** Largest gay street demonstration to date held in Montreal to protest neo-Nazi police raids on gay establishments.

▲ **AUGUST, 1976:** Montreal judges a 12-year-old show-biz boy, a found sexually abused and murdered in Toronto, prompting a national boycott against gays.

▲ **DECEMBER, 1977:** Quebec becomes the first province to pass discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

▲ **FEBRUARY, 1981:** Toronto police raid two gay bathhouses and, in the largest sexual assault since the War Measures Act, charge more than 300 men. The next night, about 5,000 angry protesters march in downtown Toronto in what some now consider Canada's Stonewall.

▲ **DECEMBER, 1986:** Ontario becomes the second province to pass an amendment to its human rights code prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

▲ **JULY, 1990:** A new human rights code in Manitoba extends protection to homosexuals.



Canada's first gay liberation demonstration, on Parliament Hill in 1972, set in force

to a "Just Society," the proposed Criminal Code changes was reinforced. In 1990, Justice Minister John Turner worked on a resolution that threatened charges dealing with "sugary" and "gross advocacy" that theoretically applied to everyone but had been tailored almost exclusively against homosexuals. Turner argued that "there are aspects of human life and relationships between people that ought better be left to private morality."

While most left-winged homosexuality as a sickness, the Liberals, New Democrats—and even some Conservatives—supported decriminalization on compassionate grounds. Quebec's ultra-conservative Coalition, however, launched a parliamentary filibuster to postpone passage of the controversial bill. Many argued against it on religious and moral grounds, claiming that it offended their Roman Catholic conscience. Civilized MP René Robitaille stated that homosexuality "teaches youth autonomy, reduces morality, brings about deviance, causes disorders and poses the way for sterility."

After heated debate, Bill C-66 passed third reading in the House of Commons on May 14, 1980, by a vote of 148 to 58. Armand Mamo, 36, who worked in the "Trapped Lounge," out of Montreal's low-key bars at the time, recalls "Trapped was the best of our very existence."

"We soon moved out from under the cloud that made our day come sunny again," says George Hilday, 66, one of the elder statesmen of Toronto's gay community, the longest in Canada. "As long as we were silent, we were killed at, about, over and through—but never with. And when we began to talk back, to say we weren't going to take it any more, the clouds grew and grew." In 1971, Hilday co-founded one of the earliest gay support groups in the country, the Community Homophile Association of Toronto. Nine years later, he became the first openly gay candidate in Canada to seek a city council seat, although he lost. Myron John Seewell, who supported Hilday, both went down to defeat in a closely contested municipal election last month. Hilday believes that while lesbians and gays have made enormous progress since 1980, the gains have been uneven. "The biggest disappointment is that 20 years later we have decreased the awareness of the existence of lesbians and gay men," he says, "but the public understanding of the human sexual response is still very primitive. We're just a whole generation that has grown up white. Straightened, but we are still facing the same wall of ignorance. When you get kids who are so afraid of us that they are still gay-baiting."

Not surprisingly, many young lesbians, gays and bisexuals still find it difficult to come out. "I never openly discussed my sexual orientation when I was in high school because I thought there would only be my best," says 23-year-old Robert Ashland of Toronto, who now actively supports efforts to fight homophobia in the schools. "If you are not a conformist and do not adapt to the expected ways, you are automatically labelled 'gay.' People have been taught to hate. It's taught emotionally and socially."

Thompson and social worker Tony Gaudin, 42, has spent a career trying to make it easier. He currently presides the human sexuality program at the Toronto Board of Education—the only program of its kind in Canada. The concept was developed after five Toronto high school students took 45-year-old lesbian Kenneth Miller to death in 1980 in the city's High Park. "People in the system," Gaudin says, "were outraged that students within our board would kill somebody simply



because they accepted that he was gay? And despite protests from conservatives and Christian fundamentalists—who argue that Gaudin, himself gay, is proselytizing homosexuality—he has given anti-homophobia presentations in schools and has counselled students struggling with their sexuality for the past five years. Gaudin, who has even had anonymous death threats, says that gays and lesbians are then torn more likely than heterosexuals to commit suicide. And many, unable to cope with the anxiety, drop out of school or resort to substance abuse. "Most of the kids I see are not upset by the fact that they may be lesbian or gay," he says. "They are upset about having horrible stereotypes about lesbians and gays—well, having to live in a world that does not accept them."



Hilday: "Still facing the same wall of ignorance."

Of the 13 provinces and territories, only currently have human rights legislation banning discrimination against lesbians and gays. Besides Alberta, only Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories do not. Federal Justice Minister Allan Rock, meanwhile, has said that the Liberal government is considering amendments to Canadian laws to ban discrimination against homosexuals. While sexual orientation is not explicitly mentioned in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, or the Canadian Human Rights Act, courts have ruled in recent years that it is an "analogous ground"—and must be read into both. That has paved the way for the Canadian Human Rights Commission to take up sexual orientation complaints.

According to chief commissioner Neil Yelland, there are about 80 such

Gay pride parade last year in Montreal: higher-than-average household incomes

cases before the commission, the overwhelming majority involving benefits issues. "There is considerable contention out there that lesbians and gays are seeking special rights," says Yelland. "What's saying that anything is supposed to have special rights—just equality."

But everyone agrees that the laws should be changed. James Scher, national director of public policy for the Vancouver-based Christian group Focus on the Family, says that "sexual orientation" is too broad to be employed in human rights legislation because it could be interpreted to include any number of problems. And Scarborough's West MP Tim Wappel asks "If you put out lifestyle choice into the human rights code, then why not abortion? I see all these people building outside on the sidewalks because they've been banned from their office buildings. Why is homosexuality more and distinct from these things?"

To a growing number of employers have decided to extend spousal benefits to their lesbian and gay workers. Among them: Northern Telecom, Dow Chemical, Southam and Sears. But others are still waiting. Since 1990, David Myles, a 30-year-old chemical engineer with Imperial Oil Ltd. in Toronto, has been in a consensual relationship for three years, but asked his company to extend benefits to the partners of lesbians and gays. He has even served the subject at two annual shareholders' meetings. And while he says that he is proud of Imperial's conservative equity policy prohibiting discrimination based on many grounds, including sexual orientation, he is disappointed that the benefits available to common law heterosexual couples have not yet been granted to same-sex partners. "There is no law," says Myles. "The discrimination is constant."

A Gallup poll released in late April showed that the Canadian public is almost evenly divided on the issue of whether same-sex couples should be given the same tax and employment benefits as heterosexuals. 46 per cent favor the notion, while 44 per cent oppose it, seven per cent have no opinion. Younger and better educated respondents were considerably more likely to back same-sex benefits—among 18-to-29-year-olds, support rises to 66 per cent. And more than 60 per cent of Canadians under the age of 40 now support same-sex marriage, compared with only 29 per cent of the general population. "It has trended consistently," says Alex Munster, 28, a gay city councillor in the Ottawa suburb of Kanata, "support for this issue will only grow."

Many lesbians and gays, however, say that the battle will only be won when there and more people are open about their sexual orientation. "When you come out of the closet and confirm that you are someone's son or daughter, brother, sister, cousin or friend, that is when the real social change will occur," says gay Ontario senior Crown counsel Michael Leithen, 46, who in 1992 won a four-year legal battle requiring the provincial government to extend survivor pension benefits to its lesbian and gay employees. "When straight couples know people who they are used to working with and living with, they come up with two many visceral arguments against us except the prime emotional one—which most people recognize are just that." Jose van Kesteren, 38, a Halifax lesbian who hosts a variety radio program on CKUTV, concurs. "In a society that generally worships I don't exist," she says. "Anything I can do to keep my mind visible is a victory. And it's an issue, debated for itself—even if I end up being a lightning rod. I can't change any laws overnight. But maybe I can provide just a little enlightenment."

With GUY'S ROAD in Vancouver, BARBARA WICKENS in Toronto and SAM McLENNAN in Montreal

THE FIGHT TO CHANGE THE LAW IS NOT OVER

He still gives crude messages on his answering machine. "You little faggot," it recent one said. But the calls used to come more frequently. There were two or three a day back in January, 1991, when Delvin Vitrod was fired from his job as a chemistry lab instructor at Edmonton's Royal College after administrators at the private Christian school found out that he was gay. Now 27, Vitrod says "I realized they're just trying to scare you. I refuse to live in so much fear that I admit my sexual orientation." Vitrod is now in a relationship with a woman and means to celebrate. On April 22, ruling on Vitrod's case, an Edmonton judge said that Alberta law is inconsistent with Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms because it does not ban discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The Alberta Human Rights Commission, which refused to hear Vitrod's case three years ago, must accept such cases, the judge ruled—effectively protecting gays from discrimination. When he heard of the decision at the Edmonton AIDS Network, where he works part time, the also has his own computer training business. "We had a couple of bottles of champagne," Vitrod says.



Vitrod fired for "sexuality on basis to your spouse"

"There are a lot of happy people out there—people who thought they wouldn't see it in their lifetime. One guy kept saying, 'Thirty days, 30 days and I don't have to worry about it anymore—about being out of the closet and being gay.'"

Thirty days was the period the Alberta government had to appeal the ruling. And, as it happens, the celebrations were premature: the government announced last week that the appeal would proceed. Labor Minister Stoolwell says argued that the judgments—not the courts—should decide whether to revoke sexual orientation in Alberta's human rights act. And he said that he hoped the decision because it could lead to spousal benefits and adoption rights for homosexual couples. "This is Alberta," he said, "and I don't mean that I have a mandate from my constituents that they would like these things to happen."

Alberta is out of only three provinces—Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are the others—that do not explicitly ban discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Vitrod called the appeal a "political maneuver," and added "We'll win." And he insists that the fight battle is worldwide. "We are blues to be fired," he says, "but living fear for something so close to your mind is a great more devastating." The case, he said, "just isn't any a relief, but it was important to me so that I would have address in the future."

MIKE MCKENNA in Edmonton



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Economic and demographic pressures have brought top-quality golf, once exclusive to private clubs, to the fee-paying masses

GOING PUBLIC

Senable people would have stayed indoors with a hot drink and a good book. A goring wind was looting the bar's green barneys and billiard tables of Lakeside Golf Course in Mississauga, Ont., blowing shards of icy April rain sideways into the hunched lounge where waiting at the first tee. But social life is not a public golfer's weakness, which explains why the Lakeside lounge, and others waiting in line, list their doors and traded forth, their bodies and raucous laughter leaning into the golf. Their destination—an luxury, dependence on the point of view—was forged by years of fighting for space on too few public courses, by they played on, albeit under protest. "Every damn time I get away to play, it rains," cursed Iain Arnold, a 45-year-old Lakeside regular as he waddled to control his umbrella against the wind. "But it's golf."

For decades, municipal-run courses were the staple of Canadian public golf. The 18 holes at Lakeside, built before the turn of the cen-

SPORTS

tury, still survive up to 50,000 rounds a year. The change-out of "front golf" in Princeview Golf Course, an 18-hole gem in south-east Vancouver that is swamped by an average of 90,000 golfers every year. But almost overnight, the golf landscape has been transformed. Course development has begun to target the burgeoning middle class of golf, building top-quality courses for public play (page 44). And many private courses, built by the millions, have opened their gates to day-to-day play. The result is an influx of high-end, user-friendly courses in the golfed markets of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. After a long wait, the majority of courses enjoy 35 per cent since 1986, to a total of 275. The Toronto area now boasts more courses than any other major North American city except San Diego. And Vancouver, which until recently had the lowest public facilities per capita (about 1.5), has suddenly been enriched by several high-quality layouts. In the rapid public system that typified golf in the 1980s, public golfers were the underdogs. They slipped over one another

to build ever more grand private clubs, crowding out initiatives from that established majority. But the recreation list many of this new high-end clubs, complete with multimillion-dollar clubhouse, socially under-scribed. "The common thread across the country, and particularly in Alberta, was that these simply was not an endless line of golfers who were able to pay the big bucks," said Brian Byrnes, director of golf at Kamassia Country Golf Course west of Calgary. At the same time, public-course players, who make up the majority of Canada's 3.6 million golfers, often had to line up before dawn to secure the right to a weekend round that, because of over-crowding, might take six hours to play.

Changing gears, many private facilities have gone public, creating a new class of golf, a class above the old-style municipal course but without the exclusivity of private clubs. In Greater Vancouver, for instance, high-profile developments such as Ferry Creek, north of the city, Belmont in Langley and the 36-hole, Arnold Palmer-designed Northview complex in Mission Surrey have announced their intention to go public. In stark contrast, Nova Scotia has no public courses of all except for resort courses at West Warren Macdonald, executive director of the N.S. Golf Association. But members are still able to get

their rounds in because private clubs accept greens fees at certain times. "I'd love to see the creation of some municipal courses here," Macdonald said, "but that has yet to happen."

Vancouver is also undergoing a \$25-million renovation of its three mid-level municipal courses—Frasermen, Langara and McCleery. Langara, disbarred into 125 acres in southwestern Vancouver, had its greens drainage and irrigation system built to modern standards and was stylishly redesigned by Toronto-based course architect Thomas McLain. McCleery's restoration is scheduled to begin in the next year, followed by Frasermen—the last project of the three. The project swelled private enthusiasm from the city because of its status as being funded entirely by private fees, which have been raised by \$2.50, to \$20.00 per round. Langara project manager Howard Newman said that all three courses returned an average annual profit of \$1.5 million to the city's general revenues even before the increases. "It was a huge commitment to public golf," said McLain. "But they had to do it. They had the courses in their debt—there had to be a just."

Southern Alberta meanwhile, over the last few years, has been blessed with designer Stanley Thompson's two 18-hole resort courses at Jasper and Banff national parks, the province's last two Robert Trent Jones courses at Kamassia, in the Rocky Mountains near Canmore, in the early 1980s. All four are rated by Sports Canada's gold standard, among the top-25 courses in Canada and in the core of the 100,000-course, most than 500 in play. Together with resorts on the B.C. side of the Rockies and the new courses that are springing up around Calgary and Edmonton, the great western course

has been attracted a new group of tourists—golfers—to the Great White North. Travel firms have wrapped golf into holiday packages in the area, and the Alberta tourism are featured in the May issue of U.S.-based Golf Digest magazine. "One American I've picked up specifically in the past few years," said Byrnes. "Now, when the exchange rate is bad, and what they would have to pay for rounds of this club is home, this is by far a better destination for their money."

In some cases, competition for golfers has kept greens fees low. And several areas offer coupon booklets and other schemes to further reduce the cost. One of them is entrepreneur Desmond Gilling's 589



Brian Fraser, Myrtle Creekhead Cove (left) transferring the golf landscape almost overnight

Corporate Golf Guide, which offers up to \$2,000 worth of discounts on greens fees or cart rentals at many western Ontario courses. Says Gilling: "Courses are often quite poor at themselves themselves, so they are receptive to the guide because it generates business for them." Public-course players are also being encouraged to join organizations such as the Ontario Golf Association, the body that has promoted amateur tournaments. The association has devised a handicapping system for golfers who do not play for their club every year. As well, executive director John Gordon says that the association hopes to resume a provincewide public tournament for all levels of golfers that was last played in 1983.

One of the most obvious benefits to public golfers is the playable designs of many new courses. Homegrown course architects such as McLain, Toronto-based Doug Carrick and Canadian-based Les Fisher have developed innovations for challenging but accessible designs that are not today paring to high handicappers. Carrick at best known for his work at exclusive clubs such as King Valley and Greywater in Ontario, but his last three commissions have been for public play. Among them is the modestly priced Ogilvy Valley, a 9-hole municipal design in a lush northwest of Toronto. Fisher has a string of public public courses on the east coast of Vancouver Island, starting with Missionary International near Padenoville. And McLain's most notable public offering is his The Links at Crowhawk Cove, a brazen collection of holes strung across the coastal dunes of Prince Edward Island.

For most public courses, however, the quality of the course is one order to the quality of the company. The very thing that makes public golfers to leave people—the length of time it takes to play—is also one of its greatest virtues. Playing in 1981 Arnold's lounge at Lakeside was Frank Sang, a 45-year-old retiree. Sang had been a member of Crowhawk Valley and Country Club south of Toronto, but he gave up all but a social membership. "Golf is a shared experience time with your friends," he explained, "and my friends all play here."

Top marks for artistic impression

Backed by a four-storey-high canvasing easel in Manhattan's swanky Trump Tower, Canadian super-shooting legend Teller Crumpton (right) poses with his quickly American debut last week—as a painter. Inspired by real estate millionaire Donald J. Trump and the Tower's



Toronto photographer Robert Denrover (left), Heidi, Crumpton, Sasha, Denrover (below) champagne, show-biz—was a disappointed Donald

Dynamax Gallery, the lovely launch of Crumpton's *The Denrover Behind the Mask* exhibit was a benefit for Very Special Arts, a nonprofit organization that provides arts and educational opportunities for the disabled. Over 1,000 guests, sipping champagne and sampling chocolate dipped strawberries, turned up to toast an immensely talented Crumpton. Reprising and former world skating champion figure skater, Crumpton is a multi-talented artist, including Canadian Elita Sogus, Isabelle, Denrover and Lloyd Fisher. A host of stars from the international skating community turned up as well: American Brian Boitano, Jade Starbuck and Ben Stokely, and Russian Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergey Zinoviyev, among others. Meanwhile,

Trump's wife, Marla, bowed out due to illness, and The Donald was disappointed in another respect. Asked whom he was most looking forward to meeting, he replied "Nancy Kerrigan." "Too bad—the U.S. Olympic silver medalist was a no-show."

Still, the focus of the evening was Crumpton and his expressive, flowing canvases. And his arty future looks assured, according to Dynamax Gallery director Mark Held—she is a former figure skater. "Don and Marla are very supportive of Teller's artistic talent," said Held. The skater turned painter, however, was taking the lead in stride. "I know I'll never become a Van Gogh or a Rembrandt," Crumpton said. "But I also know that Rembrandt probably couldn't do a double Axel."



A degree of honor

Frank Snow is a legend in Nashville, his home for the past 45 years. But the dapper country and western singer is still the pride of Nova Scotia, where he was born 60 years ago. Last week, in recognition of his six-decade career, representatives from St. Mary's University in Halifax flew him to Nashville and presented Snow with an honorary doctor of letters degree. Health concerns prevented him from attending this week's commencement ceremonies in Halifax, but the university will show a video of president Kenneth Cusumano presenting the award. Snow, who ended his 11-year career in 1983, was home town of Brockton, N.S., was quick to pick up on the honor of the occasion. "Instantly to do house calls," he joked, after answering his telephone by saying "the doctor is in." Snow still performs regularly at the Grand Ole Opry, and will soon release his autobiography, *The Frank Snow Story*. "Nashville is the best," he says. And he has his photo in *Country Music* magazine. "But if somebody comes along and makes me the prime candidate for anything," he adds, "I'll gladly accept."



Snow: "the doctor," he jokes, "is in."

Back to Boz

Pink Floyd, Meat Loaf, Duran Duran—the pop-music comeback trail is getting pretty crowded these days. Next off the rails is one of the most recognizable names in music—if not the most prolific: After his 1976 triple-platinum album, *Self Denial*, and two other hit records, singer Boz Scaggs made only one solo album in the past 14 years. He did not play it that way. Scaggs says, "It just sort of happened," says the 40-year-old San Francisco "I do other projects. And I have new songs and I spent a lot of time with them." Now, Scaggs is back with a new release of bluesy rock songs, entitled *Some Change*. As well, an extensive North American tour is in the works for this spring and summer. "It's been a while," Scaggs acknowledges. "I may just live it or I may just live it." And he may just be hoping that his fans have not forgotten him. "I just have to count on their remembering me," he says. "After all, it's not like I'm a legend like Mick Jagger or anything." That will tell.

The following text is the greatest paper on the dangers of exposure to the sun, prepared by The Canadian Dermatology Association



LIVING WITH THE SUN...

Living with the sun may well be the most critical environmental issue of our time. Despite the undeniable importance of the sun as an element necessary to sustain life, the dangers of exposure are legion, and a behavioral and attitudinal change is now evolving.

In Canada in 1992, 49,000 new cases of skin cancer were diagnosed, 3,000 of which were malignant melanomas (more than doubling the number of malignant melanomas in 15 years). Of these, 540 will prove to be fatal. Armed with these alarming statistics, we must dramatically change the ways in which we (and our children) live "under the sun"—modifying our hours of exposure, wearing protective clothing, hats, and sunscreen when sun exposure is unavoidable.

The skin acts as a protective barrier to a host of daily assaults from all elements, the most significant of which is

ultraviolet radiation—brought to us all every morning courtesy of the sun. We are all familiar with the acute phase of sun damage—the burn. Sunburn, the direct ultraviolet damage to epidermal cells, results in cell death with the release of inflammatory factors leading to redness, swelling and pain. Following years of sun exposure, the effects of chronic sun damage (known as photoaging) become evident. Photoaging shares many similarities with the aging process, irregular pigmentation and fine wrinkling. Yellow and thickened layers of skin are produced with subsequent ridging. Each one of these changes prepares the skin surface for precancerous lesions (solar keratosis) and are a definite sign that the skin has had too much sun. Pigment production is an effort by the body to protect itself from further damage. People who pigment easily will avoid repeated sunburns decreasing chronic sun damage.

UV radiation from sunlight is the most prevalent environmental carcinogen. It can disrupt immune processes in

the skin, resulting in immune system suppression, giving rise to a range of ailments from cold sores to cancer. Although the effect of UVB radiation on the immune system is still poorly understood, it could lead to an increase in the incidence and severity of infections, and these cancers associated with immune suppression.

UVA (A is for aging) rays penetrate deeply into the skin attacking collagen and elastin fibres that keep the skin firm and resilient. UVA rays impart changes in the texture and colour of the skin, the first signs of which are irregular pigmentation, wrinkling and dilated blood vessels. Evidence suggests that UVA is carcinogenic and may contribute to the development of skin malignancies.

UVB (B is for burn) rays damage the genes in cellular DNA. These rays interfere with genes that regulate the proper and orderly division of cell growth which ultimately leads to skin cancer.

UVC rays are lethal. They are absorbed by the ozone layer, and consequently do not reach the earth's surface. Deadly UVC rays are yet another reason to appreciate the importance of the ozone layer, and to endeavour to protect it.

Sun damage, an inevitability without proper protection, begins at an early age. Dermatologists believe that 80% of sun damage occurs before the age of 20. With the judicious use of sunscreens and protective clothing both these statistics and those of skin cancer could decrease dramatically.

Under the sun, all skin is not created equal. Fair-skinned people with light eye colour (blue, green, grey) are most prone to develop some form of skin cancer. Unlike outdoor sun damage, however, immunity suppression is independent of skin colour. You can determine your skin type by referring to the following:

Always burns, never tans	- Type 1
Burns easily, tans minimally	- Type 2
Burns moderately, tans gradually	- Type 3
Rarely burns, always tans well	- Type 4
Never burns, tans profusely	- Type 5
Deeply pigmented	- Type 6

Types 1, 2 and 3 must avoid excessive sun exposure

SUN SENSITIVITY TEST

Your risk of skin cancer is related to your skin type and the amount of time you spend in the sun. How vulnerable are you?

	Yes	No
I have red or blond hair		
I have light coloured eyes - blue, green or grey		
I always burn before I tan		
I freckle easily		
I have many moles		
I had sun or more blistering sunburns before I turned 18		
I lived or had long vacations in a tropical climate as a child		
There is a family history of skin cancer		
I walk outdoors		
I spend a lot of time in outdoor activities		
I am an outdoor worker, but like to go out in the sun in my spare time when I can do so		

- * Score yourself 10 points for each "YES"
- * Add an additional 10 points if you use tanning devices, tanning booths or sunlamps

Scores :

(80 to 100)	You are in the high-risk zone.
(40 to 70)	You are at increased risk.
(10 to 30)	You're still at risk. Carry on being careful.

(Sun Sensitivity Test courtesy of Dr. Neil Shear, University of Toronto.)

Before they wore gold they were wearing Ombrelle.

Canada's Olympic Rowing Team spends a great deal of time outdoors, on & off the water. During the team's quest for gold, Ombrelle

Sunscreen Lotion 15 was chosen to protect them from the searing effects of the sun.

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that is non-greasy, waterproof, hypoallergenic and does not irritate the eyes.

Ombrelle is a new generation sunscreen developed with the assistance of Canadian dermatologists. Which makes it easy to understand why Ombrelle Lotion 15, like Canada's rowing team, takes the gold.



Recognized by the Canadian

Dermatology Association and Founding Sponsor of the Canadian Melanoma Foundation, Ombrelle Lotion 15 is the official sunscreen of the Canadian National Rowing Team. Photo: Canadian Sport Photography.



Ombrelle is recognized by the Canadian Dermatology Association.

Examine your skin on a regular basis and learn to recognize any changes.

Basal cell is the most frequently seen form of skin cancer, and is commonly found on the face. Beginning as a small, shiny lump on the skin, with small blood vessels, it can eventually ulcerate and does not heal.

Squamous cell cancers, more dangerous and less commonly seen, appear on sun damaged skin as an ulcer, and like basal cell cancers, these lesions do not heal.

Seen less frequently, **malignant melanoma**, which can spread to internal organs, is the most deadly form of skin cancer. Melanoma occurs more often on the legs of women, and on the trunks of men, and unlike more common forms of skin cancer, melanoma may surface on areas of the body which have not been regularly exposed to the sun.

Most at risk for developing malignant melanoma are people with fair skin, light coloured eyes (blue, green or grey), many moles and/or large congenital moles since birth or childhood and/or a family history of malignant melanoma.

Early detection is critical – watch your skin, moles in particular, for any changes.



Melanoma



Basal cell cancer



Squamous cell cancer

Using these graphics as a guideline may help you to recognize malignant melanoma.



Asymmetry
one half unlike
the other half

A



Border
irregular,
scalloped or
poorly
circumscribed
border

B



Colour varied
from one area to
another, shades
of tan and brown; black;
sometimes white,
red or blue

C



Diameter
larger than
6 mm (top of a
pencil eraser)

D

UV radiation can also affect the eye – causing both short and long term damage to the retina and the cornea. Cataracts are a common result of excessive UV exposure. Wear glasses which have been treated to absorb UV radiation to protect the delicate membranes of the retina. Wearing a hat will reduce UV danger to the eyes. Wide brimmed hats (7.5 cm/3 inches or more) are able to stop up to 75% of UVA, the most harmful of rays, from reaching the eyes.

PREVENTION

Protection from UV radiation is the first line of defense we have against sun damage. The sun is strongest between the months of May and September and minimizing exposure to the sun between the hours of 11 and 4, along with being wary of reflective surfaces such as water, snow, sand and concrete, will decrease the amount of damage done to the skin. Wear a wide brimmed hat, long sleeved shirt and trousers. Clothing should be made from a tightly woven fabric for optimum protection. If you wear sandals, be sure to apply sunscreen to the tops of your feet. Always use a sunscreen with a Sun Protection Factor (SPF) of at least 15. Sunscreens should be applied at least 15 to 20 minutes before venturing outdoors to allow the active ingredients to soak into the skin. Remember to reapply sunscreens liberally and frequently, particularly after swimming or sweating. Be sure to use sunscreen on vulnerable areas such as lips, ears, nose,

CAUTION: Every day of the year your face is exposed to UV rays that can damage your skin.

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PROBLEM.

neck and bald spots. No sunscreen is capable of blocking all rays, sunscreens protect but cannot negate. Using sunscreen to measure time spent in the sun is folly. Rather, use it for protection.

Reading, or practicing sports (joking, mountain climbing, etc.) at higher altitudes results in a greater UV exposure. For every 1,000 feet above sea level, there is a compounded 4% increase in UV exposure.

People who work outdoors (farming, fishing, construction, etc.) and/or people who take part in outdoor sports must take extra care to remember to protect themselves from the sun due to their increased exposure. Habituating ourselves to protection from the sun while being outdoors for such routine tasks as lawn-mowing, car washing, dog walking, etc. should become a fundamental part of our daily lives. Clearly, in overcast conditions notwithstanding, the sun's rays will always find their way to unprotected skin.

Fry now, pay later.

Two words about tanning beds and tanning — **AVOID THEM.** The ultraviolet rays they emit can greatly accelerate and permanently age the skin, increasing the risk of skin cancer. There is absolutely no such thing as a "safe tan."

SUNBLOCKS

Sunscreens contain filters that absorb ultraviolet light or physical particles that reflect or disperse UV rays. Sun protection factors (SPF) which refer to UVB protection range from 2 to 45. The Canadian Dermatology Association does not recommend the use of sunscreens with SPF of less than 15.

It is important to note that sunscreen efficacy is measured artificially in laboratory conditions using a standard reference formula with a known SPF value of four. Conditions such as sweating, swimming, etc. cannot be factored into such a formula, hence the significance of regularly reapplying sunscreens while outdoors.

Sunscreen products come in many shapes and forms, and not all are

appropriate for every situation. Most commonly available, lotions and creams provide even coverage and a moisturizing capacity for dehydrated skin. Gels provide greater ease of application. Sprays provide even dispersion of sun blocking material to large surfaces, including face and scalp. Sun protective sticks are useful for the lips and the region around the eyes, and do not tend to drip into eyes, protecting irritation. Alcohol based sunscreens are useful for oily, acne-prone skin and sun spots offer total protection for severely sun damaged skin. Sun protection is now present in some shampoos to prevent chronic scalp damage to hair.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT SUN PROTECTION

It has been speculated that by total protection from the sun, we may be depriving ourselves of vitamin D, which allows the absorption of calcium and phosphorus, elements essential to the health of the bones. A few minutes of sun each day on the back of one hand is sufficient to produce the quantity of vitamin D necessary to sustain what we require. Most of us absorb more than adequate amounts of vitamin D by including cereals, dairy products and fish in our diets. The use of sunscreens does not diminish the effects of vitamin D.

Sunscreens are not carcinogens. They do not cause cancer in humans. In a recent study in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Australian researchers have proved that the regular use of sunscreens with an SPF of 17 decreases the incidence of pre-cancerous lesions.

Sunscreens approved by the Canadian Dermatology Association must meet strict requirements, including evidence that the sunscreen is hypo-allergenic, minimally perfumed, and intended for use on the face, does not reduce acne. The quantitative formula of the ingredients must be made available, and there must be evidence satisfactory to the Canadian Dermatology Association that the product has an SPF rating of 15 or more. When purchasing a sunscreen,

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ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

look for a package that carries the Canadian Dermatology Association's logo. It says:



"The CDA recognizes that regular use of this product will help protect against sunburn and may reduce long-term damage to the skin produced by sun exposure."

Recognizing its role in public education, specifically in the prevention of skin cancer, the Canadian Dermatology Association sponsors "Sun Awareness Week" on an annual basis. Each year, Sun Awareness Week focuses on a different theme to increase awareness of the dangers of UV exposure, and to disseminate information on prevention and early detection of skin cancers.

The 1994 theme, "Sun and the Athlete," will coincide with the Commonwealth Games to be held in Canada this

summer. Sun Awareness Week begins on the 6th of June, and continues until June 12th. Watch for literature, TV and radio information in your area.

Or closer ally against sun damage and skin cancer is prevention. Skin cancers currently diagnosed are in direct relation to increased sun exposure that was fashionable 10 to 20 years ago. It could be another 10 to 20 years before the insidious damage done today presents itself in the form of cancerous lesions. Regular use of sunscreen in combination with the wearing of wide-brimmed hats and protective (tightly woven fabrics, long sleeves) clothing will help to prevent premature aging, and pre-cancerous and cancerous growths.



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Southern-fried love

A novel is wild at heart and crazy on top

WHAT YOU NEED

*By Eliza Clark
(Savannah, 384 pages \$38.95)*

Witty, like perfume, is most effective when used sparingly. Three years ago, Tennessee writer Eliza Clark dished a delicious amount of witney onto the pages of her first book, *What You Need*. It was short-listed for the Stephen Leacock Medal for Humour and the Ontario Trillium Book Award. Clark's second novel, a southern-fried love story called *What You Need*, confirms that she is an exhilaratingly original writer with a sharp wit and a gently perceptive heart. But this time around, there is no problem: *What You Need* positively reeks of witney.

Most of the plot unfolds in Savannah, Ga., which provides an excuse to season the narrative with tangy regional accents. Devotee Orville and Towhee Lester are bit players, and the central character is one Tennessee

(Buddy) Wharper, aged 37. On the first page, his marriage has just ended, and soon afterward he starts a new life as the super-motivated of a run-down apartment building. Buddy is a capable, kind-hearted loser who takes pains to catch coarseness. One fatal night, he answers his door and becomes the reluctant recipient of a surprise guest.

The stripper is Doreen LaBelle Perry, an aspiring backup singer who has recently become a woman with a past. She could add up on her fingers the days ago when her heart was entangled and Chad DeLoach was still her boyfriend," notes Clark. "But Chad had turned out to be a so-called loser, plus dangerous, and she was right to have married him." Granted that she has abandoned her lover at his barbed, Doreen is



Clark, witney overdrive

Her book contains a valuable moral that goes something like this: if you love somebody, set them free—and try not to get tied if they turn on you.

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BOOKS

Understanding Forster

A biography sheds light on a great author

E.M. FORSTER

By Nicola Bramson
(Doubt, 404 pages, \$40)

Nicola Bramson's sensitive and insightful new biography of E.M. Forster contains a photograph of the great English novelist and his mother, Lily, which sums up the power struggle that shaped Forster's life. Taken at the late 1870s, the picture catches the mal-changed writer at a time when his mother, Margaret Endes, and *A Passage to India*, had won universal praise. Yet there is not a trace of self-confidence in Forster's mother's heavily lined face or disapproving body. Like a nervous schoolboy, he clings his hands before him while staring his head deliberately towards his mother. Meanwhile, the stout old woman glowers past the camera with Charcellian ferocity.

The story behind the picture is steeped in paradox. Forster, as only child, both needed and loved his mother, and revealed her lifelong attempts to control him. "She has cramped and warped my genius, hindered my career, blocked and lagged up my house," he told a friend, while adding immediately that Lily had also "provided a sort of rich school where I have been able to rest and grow."

Bramson, a London-based author who has also written a biography of English writer Lady Cynthia Asquith, handles such Forsterian contradictions with commendable delicacy. She shows how the writer used the restrictions of his private life—he was not only dominated by his mother but also a homosexual at a time when that practice was punishable by imprisonment—to inspire the graceful subtleties of his fiction. He became adept at creating characters who, like himself, hid double lives, torn between public propriety and their true selves.

And he was particularly good at reflecting the world-views of the British mind—the result, perhaps, of living with his mother until he was 16, in an atmosphere charged with her whims and desires.

Edward Morgan Forster was born in 1879 to a middle-class London family. His father, Edward, an architect, died when Forster was not quite two. Two years later, Lily and her son moved into Rothenham, a house 40 km north of the city. Sky and loveliness. Forster made few friends among the country lads, but he loved the serenity of the old house and its pleasant surround-



Forster: he resented his mother's control over him

ings. As Bramson points out, Rothenham became the imagination for Forster's beloved India—so homelikely expressed in *Howards End*—but the true England was to be found in the countryside.

The other great teacher of Forster's youth was Cambridge University, which he entered in 1907. It was there that he absorbed the liberal, humanist values he

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PARTNERSHIP WALK 94

Misconception #3

The economic hardships faced by women in the Third World are totally different than those faced by Canadians.

The Reality

Women all over the world, especially those living in poverty, share many common desires when trying to make ends meet. Fortunately, the solutions can often be shared as well. For example:

- **Providing women with credit.** Women own only 1% of the world's property and without collateral land is difficult to get loans. Small "savings circles," pioneered in Bangladesh to address this problem, are now being used in pilot programs in New Spain, Ontario and British Columbia. The entire circle takes responsibility for the repayment of loans to individual members.
- **Recognizing women's work.** Statistics Canada estimated recently that Canadian women do 68% of the housework, and that housework should be valued at between 38% and 46% of Canada's GDP. The study is part of a worldwide effort to have governments, economists and planners recognize the true value of all work that women do in developing countries. It has been shown that women do at least half of all farming, most household duties and other run small businesses as well. As a result, women's needs are being taken into account in credit and training programs.
- **Assisting women's enterprises.** Programs to provide self-employed women with training, credit and business advice are relatively new in Canada. But they are well established in many developing countries. At a conference on "Women in Enterprise" in Toronto last month, experts from Canada and the developing world came together to discuss success stories. Examples included silk weavers in Bangladesh, carpenters in India, fish processors in West Africa and farm women in rural China.

**Take the First Step.
Join us at the Partnership Walk
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Stanhope Park

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Calgary
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The Forks

Saskatoon
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BOOKS

would expose all his life. He also began several important friendships and, at a friend's suggestion, began to write fiction. (His first novel, *Nineteen Four*, was never completed.) Little wonder that after the happy still of Cambridge, his life stretched before him with a certain bleakness. An inheritance from his father had made him financially independent, but he was still not certain of his writing abilities, still very much a virgin, and still claustrophobically attached to his mother. Beauséjour evades a trip Fortin made with her and her two sisters to Italy, where he sensed that did not provide all the excitement and sexual life of the country around them. He complained bitterly of "this horrible ingrained of enthusiastic ladies"—and eventually turned his experience into his charming comedy of youthful rebellion, *A House with a View*.

Fortin remained a virgin into middle age, and Beauséjour writes a key amount of dramatic tension from the question of when and with whom he will finally find love. He also speaks to a great deal about his sexuality, sometimes sympathetically, at other times quotes passages from his novels to illustrate unknown areas of his life—including a possible romantic affair with a young woman Fortin's first major love after (although a reluctant ex-cathartic patient) was with a handsome Indian student, Byrd Rams. Michael. It was at Michael's invitation that Fortin travelled to India in 1912, a trip that helped inspire *A Passage to India*. Then, after the outbreak of the First World War, Fortin moved temporarily to Alexandria where—as his contribution to the war effort—he took a bureaucratic job with the British colonial government. And it was at that ancient city of inland masses that he finally, as he put it to a friend, "parted with respectability"—with someone whose name has remained unnamed.

Fortin did not find a lasting love until the early 1930s, when he met a young London politician, Bob Deighton. Bob's wife, May, ended the relationship, and Fortin became a beloved uncle figure to their son. By that time, he had given up writing novels. As Beauséjour suggests, his longer fiction rose from his struggle to deal with the unhappiness of the first half of his life. As well, Fortin was weary of keeping his sexual performance out of his books (the only overtly homosexual novel, *Mariner*, was published posthumously.) Yet he still produced novels on history and social matters, and, radio talks and the libretto for the 1945 Beauséjour libretto opera *Myth*. By his old age, he had become a revered yet occasionally humble figure. Before his death from a stroke in 1979, England's greatest living novelist could sometimes be glimpsed after a day in London, shuffling into the Trafalgar Square tube station carrying a bookbag or two for the next day's broadcast.

JOHN BENBROSE

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Open-mouth radio: shouting stars

BY ALLAN ROTHERINGHAM

There are not many drill themes about Laura Beersbach, as the defining one is spelled by those who encounter her. The famous thing that happened on the Blue Horizons leaders trek through the wilds of Western Canada once lives Vancouver bubble radio star.

Opening his microphone to Beersbach, Mar announced that he wouldn't be taking any odds from her because he was afraid of the "f-word" (i.e. "fag") and would conduct the entire interview himself. Those who know reflecting back gathered at the time knowing full well that with the social media in attendance in his studio, the audience had wanted every single spotlight on herself. Then we got in view a major feature of the life of British Columbia, the eyes of the open-mouth radio.

Now remembering himself into a release of the people, Mar has opened a door that must repeat its story when he's going to be where he grows up, the two bars to society, when his mother used to pop around pop columns on the leaders who follow. Her role took her, struggling with a, get into radio station, turned himself a Liberal politician, then jumped to Social Credit, became a cabinet minister and finally reached the supreme spot in B.C. citizenship shouting at people on the radio. He is now clearly out of his skull. But hasn't across his theory that British Columbia could not stand separate.

There are a number of things why the isolated province that pulls the mountains over its head is so absorbed with open-mouth radio. Mar is given credit for telling the Charlatans around and clearing the thicket cracks in British Columbia, just as Jack Webster before him supposedly could turn elections. Obscure examples can be come more because than the present one they get their name into a microphone on a daily basis, a strange phenomenon not equalled in any other city.

One theory is that the retirement capital of the country, British Columbia has all

these people but otherwise obscure corner of the Tory backbench behind Joe Clark in Ontario, was described as a head line in the 1970s "sawdust head and shoulders below the rest."

Former Minister Bernard, well beyond Mar in the health country with the duck-tailed Joe Nelson, who was a former bubble host on the same station that rejected Reynolds in favor of Mar. Judy McManis when she left Ottawa politics in 2006, became a Vancouver radio host and was said to be told Mar, a long broadcaster who was sent to jail for conspiring to alter a \$100,000 bet to a Social Credit cabinet member who turned out to be the aforementioned Nelson who succeeded Mar who succeeded Reynolds who later became, at all things, the Sacred Symbol of the Legislature. All clear? In 1998, when the news conference was interrupted in 1970, was hired for \$100,000 by the province's No. 2 cabinet, Jimmy Paterson, to air his radio as a radio host. All of them over their time and fortune to Webster. The Month That Bored and also known as Under McHugh. Before he retired to his sheep he was making \$100,000 a year with the number of.

Possibly the only Vancouver host more colorful than Webster was the late Brian Carleton, a promotion manager for the show, was involved in the local stations, which grew closer to the more those they make. He had a light side, to be the volunteer on a marathon night's sitting around on the radio, his attitude's become famous.

The only small bit was that Carleton, after dark, would stand down the pole and on the way to his job for a little while, would drop off at the hospital to visit his wife and still down her three children's local with some. Sent up the river for cancer, he spent his weekends playing drums in the prison band, which called itself the Hanger's Five.

It is clear that Laura Beersbach missed the fall flavor of the environment. This time around. In other jurisdictions, broadcast TV anchors are the personalities in town, sometimes even a newspaper columnist. In Vancouver, open-mouth is king. The radio-bounce all the mountain and hills across regional waters all the way to Victoria.

Writing columnists must pay obeisance. Traditions always work on Webster. Now the town who would break up the country goes on with a radio host who will not let more obscure characters but himself has no agents for British Columbia to see him. It is appropriate that two could meet.



These programs will be around, not with a lot of money, able to get their live columnists every day by picking up the phone and shouting about it to another. An Ottawa executive assistant, grading his column on a scale to his radio king this Vancouver, advised him. "The first thing you go to and in where you go off the phone is that everybody here knows everybody else."

That is about true, out on the edge of the frontier, and hollows and the audience by stirring up the radio. In other jurisdictions, small boys argue to become lawyers or in restaurants or rock stars. In Vancouver, open-mouth radio has. Little did know had they on the street and all built their lives at their approach.

The way to—and from—politics is through the bubble. Mar, when he returned as a B.C. health minister, grabbed the name and replaced John Reynolds, who once, in a

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